

Why Truman Said He Wouldn't Run

An Editorial

THERE WAS MORE to President Truman's dramatic announcement that he would not seek reelection than fell on the ears of his listeners or met the eye of those who read his speech. For it should not be forgotten that the name, Harry S. Truman, is most intimately connected with our nation's most unpopular war—the Korean adventure, now in its second year and its second hundred thousand casualties. This brutal, costly and un-wanted "police action" has been dubbed "Truman's war."

And we should not forget how Truman's gang is wallowing in its war-won graft.

Moreover, it was Truman who instituted the hated "loyalty" oaths, the Smith Act "thought control" prosecutions, applied the oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to the trade unions, and played cat-and-mouse with the people on civil rights.

As a candidate whose reactionary feet of clay have been visible too long to too many, Truman would make a perfect political target. By withdrawing Truman, the men in the higher echelons of the Democratic Party are seeking to avoid the need to answer the many embarrassing questions relating to war and peace. They seek to further rig the coming elections in order to frustrate the electorate in its pressure for world peace and a turn toward freedom from the Truman road of Wall Street and Pentagon corruption and dictatorship. By the simple expedient of a new face, the warmongers expect to lull the people into thinking they are getting a clean slate upon which they can write at least part of the program.

Another angle of the Truman proposal to withdraw is the Eisenhower boom. How could he campaign successfully against the general whom he had invited to run on the Democratic ticket?

But that still leaves the voters, and especially the workers and the Negro people, with the question: Whom will the Democrats pick? For there is no doubt as to where the leading Republican contenders stand. Taft, Stassen and Eisenhower are clearly not for labor, civil rights and peace.

Will the Democrats pick a candidate who could win the votes of the coalition which sent Roosevelt to the White House three times? That does not appear likely. Kefauver, who presently has the nod, has pledged solidarity with the Truman war program, on the one hand, and on the other, refuses to give even lip service to the President's civil rights program. Gov. Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, has thoroughly demonstrated his attitude towards civil rights by playing ostrich in the recent crisis of anti-Negro violence in Cicero and Cairo.

Supporters of the Democratic Party, like the American people in general, want a President who stands for peace. Many of them are pressing for the nomination of Justice William O. Douglas. This is all to the good. But there should be no illusions that the men who control the Democratic Party would permit such a development.

However, organized labor and the Negro people, in a number of ways can make their influence felt. Important Negro organizations are on record to elect Senators and representatives pledged to fight for civil rights. The CIO is on record against the Smith and Taft-Hartley Acts. With this as a minimum program there is the basis for an electoral front in states and on a Congressional District scale. Labor and the Negro people can change the face of Congress this year if action is taken in time.

But beyond the congressional and senatorial races, the workers, Negro people and, indeed, the nation as a whole should not accept the political box into which the political bosses seek to place them. There is a peace ticket in the field; and those who, day by day, are becoming aware of the national danger in the present war plans are duty-bound to register their will to peace and national security at the polls. This is possible—and only possible—through supporting the only peace ticket in the field—the candidates of the Progressive Party—Vincent Hallinan, for President, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, for Vice-President.

The political bosses may reconsider on Truman. It is still possible for a "draft" movement to develop. But any move by the political bosses who are tied directly with the Wall Street money power is in the interest of pushing the nation closer and closer to war. Their latest move, though, exposes their weakest link—the unpopular war—and should encourage every champion of peace and civil rights not to lose sight of the main issues. By resolutely holding to these, the people can win some important victories in the coming elections. But the time to campaign is right now.

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Union, Negro Groups To Be at Opening of Smith Act Trial Here

Seven delegations of courtroom observers, representing trade union, professional and civic groups as well as community leaders from four boroughs of the city, will be present today (Monday) at the opening of the trial of 16 Communist leaders indicted under the thought-control Smith Act. The trial, before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock, will be at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square.

Announcement of the delegations was made by William L. Patterson, national head of the Civil Rights Congress and Nat Ross, executive secretary of the New York State CRC.

A trade union delegation, led by

Truman Couldn't Fool People Any More--Hallinan

CHICAGO, March 30.—President Truman "threw in the sponge" in the Presidential race because he knows he can "no longer fool" the American people, Vincent Hallinan

told the national committee of the Progressive Party in its weekend meeting here. The party's choice as candidate for President told the 115 delegates and 115 labor and Negro leaders invited as guests:

"The only hope of saving our economy and restoring our security and standard of living is to end once and for all and now the armaments program, to terminate the cold war with the Soviet Union and the hot one with Korea, and return our men home to useful tasks."

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the party's

designate as candidate for Vice-President called attention to the fact that this is the first time in American history that a political party has chosen a Negro woman to run for the second highest elective office in the land.

She spoke of her 40 years as the editor and publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper in the west and added: "How could I retire, and where could I retire as long as I saw what Frederick Douglass saw and felt what he

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ALP to Hold Rally at Garden May 13

CHICAGO, March 30.—The American Labor Party will hold New York's first major political rally of the 1952 campaign at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday evening, May 13, Arthur Schutze, State ALP executive secretary, told the Progressive Party's national committee meeting here.

New Yorkers will get their chance Thursday night to show their support for the valiant lawyers who defended the first Smith Act victims, the Communist "11." Now the lawyers themselves face jail as a result of the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Medina's outrageous contempt citations.

The rally will be held at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., 7:30 p.m., Thursday night.

Leon Straus, executive secretary secretary of the Furriers' Joint Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, will include electrical, maritime, garment, fur and other workers.

The professionals' delegation, headed by Howard Fast, world-famous American author, will include dentists, doctors, lawyers and prominent

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Heads of 11 Million Africans Thank Robeson for U. S. Aid

Leaders of the 11,000,000 non-white South Africans wired Paul Robeson over the weekend thanking him for American support to their campaign against white supremacy oppression and pledging to "conduct the struggle of defiance against unjust laws." The

Council on African Affairs, of which Robeson is chairman, initiated a movement for support of the African peoples' struggle against Malan.

The complete cablegram, signed by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president-general of the South African National Congress, and Y. M. Dadoo, chairman of the South African Indian Congress, follows:

"Eleven million non-white South Africans greatly elated and inspired by news of American expression of sympathy and support for our struggle against racism and Malan fascism by observing two minutes of silence on April 6, day of people's protest against 300 years of slavery, and pledge to

conduct the struggle of defiance against unjust laws the day on which the South African mass civil disobedience action begins, is part of the proposed supporting actions.

Dr. Alpheus Hunton, CAA director, also announced that the council would solicit support through speakers in churches on April 6. He said the council would sponsor an outdoor protest mass meeting Saturday afternoon, April 6, at the corner of Lenox Ave. and 126 St. During the duration of the mass civil disobedience campaign which the South African has announced it will attack with force, Dr. Hunton said supporting groups would establish a picket line be-

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NATIONAL PEACE ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW

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AFL Hotel Union President Says Labor Must Act to Preserve Peace

Text of Article By Hugo Ernst

"For the past two months I have dwelt in these pages on two of the gravely critical issues facing our people in the coming elections: one, the alarming corrosion which is eating away at our Bill of Rights; the other, the way Congress has turned its back on the Fair Deal in order to make way for a tremendous arms program.

"Now I want to turn to the most deep-going issue of all, the basic issue confronting not only the voters of the U.S.A., but voters in Canada, Europe and the whole world. That issue in three words is this: war or peace?

"This question of whether or not there must be a Third World War lies at the root of most of the troubles besetting us as hotel and restaurant workers today. It has determined the wage freeze, the ineffective price control program, the housing shortages, and all the rest. We cannot escape this question, for it surrounds us like a Donora smog.

"When you think of it, it is a strange thing that only seven years after the most destructive, death dealing war in history, the whole world should now with one hand be girding up its loins for another one, while with the other hand everybody in sight is frantically waving the olive branch.

"The fact is, of course, that nobody wants another world war. Yet it is equally apparent that nobody seems capable of calling a halt to the headlong downhill flight which seems to be leading straight to such a disaster.

"While in some parts of the world there have been reported to be hundreds of millions of signatures to petitions of various kinds calling for peace, disarmament, Big Three, Big Four and Big Five talks and the like, in the United States there has been relatively little of such activity except under the suspect auspices of the Left.

Letters to Congress

"Yet, in recent weeks, there has been an astonishing example of popular disapproval of the world trend toward war in the mountain of mail under which the Congress has been buried by the folks back home protesting the Universal Military Training bill.

"Senator Ed. Johnson of Colorado told a visiting trade unionist early last month that one of his colleagues had received more mail on the UMT issue than any other in years. Another Senator reported that for a period of time he was getting 7,000 letters a day—nearly all of it calling upon him to vote—No on UMT. Only the other day, Speaker Sam Rayburn told President Truman that there was grave doubt that UMT would get through the House.

"These letters mean but one thing the American people do not want to take a step which alters 150 years of tradition during which we have been able to confront the whole world with the fact that we are a people who love peace, and prove it by pointing to the absence of any kind of universal military training law.

"Like the churches which seem to

*The preservation of world peace is the most important issue facing American labor, declares Hugo Ernst, right-wing president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant International Employees Union, one of the largest unions in the AFL. Writing in the March issue of the union's magazine, *The Catering Industry Employee*, Ernst declares that "the socialist part of the world, and the free enterprise part of the world, can get along on the same planet without trying to blow each other to bits."*

He calls on the big wheels of the

"big powers from both sides of the fence" to sit down and negotiate a peace agreement, no matter how long it takes. In conclusion, Ernst urges voters to support only those political candidates who will work for peaceful agreement.

Although the Daily Worker does not agree with everything Ernst says, we reprint below the full text of his article as a service to the cause of peace, in the hope that it will stimulate further discussion of this prime issue, especially within the labor movement:

have inspired most of the popular demand for a No vote on UMT, the American labor movement has always taken a stand against the idea of universal military training. The reasons are clear enough.

"We in the labor movement know that the 'garrison state,' a country with a large standing army backed by millions of reserves trained under such a universal service plan, is likely to be a country in which the military brass runs the show instead of civilians. In such a country the labor movement cannot have the freedom it requires to engage in orderly collective bargaining.

The Horror Of Atom War

"But UMT is only one facet of this issue of war or peace.

"Of much graver importance is the fact that no country can possibly 'win' an atomic war—and who can doubt that a war today would be a war of the air in which weapons of mass destruction would rain down on Detroit and Chicago and Seattle and New York as well as upon Moscow and Warsaw and Peiping?

"Still another aspect of this grave question is this: what reason have we to assume that another war would not be followed by still more revolutions, perhaps in France or Italy or Burma or Egypt, which would still further broaden the hold the so-called 'People's Democracies' have on the nations of the world?

"But most important of all is this part of the question: do the real interests of the American people, of the hotel and restaurant and tavern workers in our International Union, require a Third World War? Will such a war improve our standard of living? Will it strengthen the influence of the labor movement and its program for a better life for all Americans? Will we be better off in the long run by a war which seems likely to plunge the nations of the world into bankruptcy?

"It seems to me any thoughtful person must acknowledge that we will be much worse off should such a war take place than if it can be prevented.

"If this is a reasonable view, then it stands to reason that somewhere must be found the wisdom, the courage, the political power to deflect the nations from their present course into a direction which holds some promise of an enduring peace in which the swords of warfare can be beaten into the plowshares of welfare.

"But who will bell the cat? Who has the wisdom, the courage, the political power?

A Task for the Labor Movement

"It seems to me that the labor movement in America has all three.

"It is only common sense to state that as American workers we can't hope to influence directly the course of government policy in other countries. Our job is right here at home. By writing letters to our Congressmen and Senators, by the votes we cast in our own elections we can help shape the course to be followed by our own government in such a way that it serves the interests of the American people while serving as well the interests of an orderly world in which brotherhood among nations can flower and bear the fruit of peace.

"As Americans, then we have these obligations to our own selves, and to the peoples of other countries.

"1. Putting the American people's interests at the top of the list.

"2. Offering to the nations a moral leadership powered by a real concern for the kind of world order the United Nations was meant to establish.

"3. Recognizing that we don't have a corner on the desire for peace, that this desire is deeply shared by peoples in every country on earth, and that their ideas on how to achieve peace are at least as much worth listening to as ours.

"Guided by these points of view as Americans, it seems to be that we must be guided by two critically important propositions as well:

"The first is that nobody, but NOBODY, can 'win' an atomic war.

"The second is that the socialist part of the world, and the free enterprise part of the world, can get along on the same planet without trying to blow each other to bits. The thing we don't like about the Iron Curtain countries, and the things they don't like about the Western Democracies, aren't so important that wiping each other out is the only way to settle our differences.

"Both these propositions seems to me to be plain horse sense with which there simply isn't any argument.

"If I am right, then clearly we must take as a nation the steps to find another way. And we as labor voters must take steps to seek out candidates for Congress and the Senate this year who will pledge themselves to stick everlastingly at the job until they find another way.

A Foreign Policy of Collective Bargaining

"A prime need in finding a peaceful solution to the cold war before it gets hotter in negotiation. We in the unions call it collective bargaining. We've spent 100 years learning more and more about how to negotiate. One of the things we've learned is that patience is the first requirement. Another is that we must be willing to listen to the other fellow's point of view.

"A third is that every single clause in a contract is subject to give-and-take except the clause covering our sovereignty—we call it 'union security'—which is the clause which states that we have a right to run our affairs the way we want in our own union.

"The stakes in the world today are so great, the stakes of life and death for millions of men, women and children, that we can afford not months and months, but years and years of negotiation in place of fighting.

"We must be willing to engage in collective bargaining with ANYBODY whose participation affords the slightest hope of reducing tensions and preventing another world war.

"Logically, we ought to sit down, the big wheels of the big powers from both sides of the fence, and stay at the table as long as necessary to bring about the things the world needs most right now.

"1. An end to the Korea fighting, and a binding up of Korea's wounds under some kind of international supervision with the Korean people themselves, from both sides of the parallel, helping to do the job.

"2. Disarmament by all hands, not just atom bombs but standing armies with their tanks and artillery and planes as well, so the factories of Detroit and Manchester and Paris and Berlin and Stalingrad and Mukden and Bombay can get busy making things people need instead of the things they need least of all—arms.

"3. A huge United Nations program, backed by as many billions of dollars, pounds, francs, lira, rubles, zlotys and yen as the nations can spare, along the lines advocated by the ADA, Walter Reuther and others, to help the underdeveloped countries join the parade of progress. Such a program needs only one string attached: the funds can't be sued to build arms. Otherwise, each country should be permitted to use such money as it sees fit.

"These, it seems to me, are the requirements if we are to have peace, not war.

"These, it seems to me, are steps the American labor movement can well endorse, can actively support, can urge candidates for the Congress this year to pledge themselves to work for.

"As an anti-Communist American, these are principles I can stand upon. I have faith enough in the moral fibre of the American people to believe that just as they cannot monopolize world leadership, just as they cannot abdicate it, they are capable of sharing it with other people willing to act upon these propositions."

Michigan Peace Council Delegates To Attend Washington Assembly

DETROIT.—The Michigan Council for Peace has stepped up preparations for a Michigan delegation to the April 1 Delegates Assembly in Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C. They will visit Michigan senators and representatives to urge continued sober negotiations for peace in Korea, support to a five-power pact of peace and friendship and no revival of UMT legislation. Others wishing to participate can still make travel arrangements by phoning TU 3-1857.

The delegates will take with them those 5-power pact petitions which have already been signed.

CLEVELAND YOUTHS GET 1,000 TO SIGN PLEA FOR A FIVE-POWER NO-WAR TREATY

CLEVELAND, March 30.—The hour.

Youth Peace Crusaders here are setting the pace for all five-power pact petitioners. Five hundred signatures in one week, swelling their total to 1,000, that's their record to date.

One young woman crusader collected 35 signatures in her shop; another got 50 signatures in one hour; three young people got 104 signatures in one hour.

Five petition collectors in the Glenville area, covering a movie house on a snowy, windy night collected 50 signatures in half an

hour. And here are some things that people said as they signed the petitions:

"May all the world come to love peace more than anything else."

"I'm a vet of two world wars and want no more war."

"I'll sign this because I don't want my son to ever have to go to war like his father did."

"The reason I want peace is because I don't intend to risk my life, for a bargain war."

Commenting on the warm re-

ception he experienced among the people, Negro and white, a young Negro peace crusader said: "You have no idea how much people are thinking about peace. Peace is America's resistance movement."



NATIONAL PEACE ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW

The demand of the American people for an end to the killing in Korea and big power negotiations for a no-war pact will be heard in the nation's capital tomorrow (Tuesday) in the most significant and powerful action for peace of the postwar years, the National Delegates' Assembly for Peace.

Delegates from all 48 states of the union will bring to their election year-conscious Congressmen the grass roots sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the people as already expressed

in national polls, letters to newspapers and a myriad of unorganized forms.

From 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., Congressmen and Senators will be visited by delegations of their constituents. The lawmakers, who only hear various shadings of the same war program in the House and Senate, will be brought back to reality by the delegates—the reality of a people fed up with a cruel and senseless war against a country 6,000 miles from our shores—a people fed up with high taxes,

high prices, growing unemployment, and super-profits for the armament makers—and a people who cannot see what is wrong with the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China sitting down around a table and there settling all outstanding differences in peaceful fashion.

In addition to the visits to the lawmakers, there will be several special delegations headed by prominent church, Negro, labor, woman, farm and youth leaders. One delegation, headed

by the Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit, and Prof. Robert Morris Lovett of Chicago, has obtained an appointment with the State Department on the question of our policy toward the colonial and semi-colonial peoples. This group will urge a return to the American tradition of respect for the rights of others to independence and self-government. From the State Department, the delegates will go to the embassies of South Africa and France.

A mothers' delegation, head-

ed by Dr. Clementina Paolone and including Gold Star mothers of GIs, will go to the White House at 2 p.m. to urge President Truman to end the Korean war immediately.

A special train will leave Penn Station in New York at 7 a.m. and start back from Washington at 7:30 p.m. Breakfast and supper service will be available. In addition to New Yorkers, this peace special will carry many delegates from upstate and New England and pick up New Jerseyites and Pennsylvania delegates.

MAY DAY CONFAB PLEDGES BIG ANTI-WAR TURNOUT

By DAVID PLATT

This year's May Day parade which occurs in an election year—a year marked by overwhelming dissatisfaction with the Administration's foreign and domestic policies—will see one of the biggest demonstrations against war and fascism in the history of our country.

This was pledged by the 311 delegates representing trade unions, fraternal groups, youth, community and cultural organizations who attended an organizing conference to map plans for the parade at St. Nicholas Sports Center on Saturday. Of the 311 delegates, 107 came from trade unions.

Reporting on plans for the parade, Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of the May Day Committee, revealed that the Police Department had expressed willingness to grant the Committee a permit to hold the parade along the same route as the previous year, but had denied their application for a new route. "While we regard the early granting of a permit to parade as a great victory for the progressive movement, we will still fight for the best possible route and the best possible protection," said Weinstock.

"We are marching this year, said May Day Committee chairman Leon Strauss of the Furriers Union, to stop Wall Street from plunging our country into a war against the entire world. We have an historic mission before us."

Howard Fast spelled this out eloquently when he said: "The peace forces abroad have great confidence in their own power to halt the war and fascist drive provided one factor is present. That factor is—that a decisive section of the American people oppose the Administration's war drive. It is important therefore that on May Day we get into the streets in greater numbers than ever before. If it is greater than before, the 16 workingclass leaders will not go to prison."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn who followed Fast, said she agreed on Thursday.

with him that "if we have a tremendous demonstration in the city of New York of the proportions of the demonstrations that will be held in Rome, Paris, Bud-

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JUDGE AMENDS SMITH ACT IN TRIAL OF BALTIMORE 6

By ART SHIELDS

BALTIMORE, March 30.—An examination of the court record in the trial of the six Smith Act defendants shows that U. S. District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut has arbitrarily amended the Smith Act to make membership in the Communist Party a penal offense.

Thus Page 2,261 of the record shows that Judge Chesnut said Thursday:

"Of course, membership in the Communist Party, knowing the purposes of the Communist Party, is a crime under the Smith Act."

Defense attorney Harold Buchman expressed his astonishment:

"We submit this is not the law in the case," he replied, as he referred to the Supreme Court decision in the case of Eugene

Dennis and 10 other Communist leaders.

The wealthy old judge kept repeating his distorted version of the Smith Act, however. And there is danger that he will charge the jury accordingly when the prosecutors finish their final argument tomorrow.

The six defendants include George Meyers, Baltimore Communist leader; Roy Wood, Dorothy Blumberg, Philip Frankfeld, Regina Frankfeld and Maurise Braverman.

Braverman, a well-known Baltimore lawyer, has often defended workers' interests before Chesnut.

Judge Chesnut was an attorney for big insurance companies when appointed by President Coolidge in the 1920s.

The aged Baltimore jurist's attitude toward Negroes came out when Herbert Aptheker, author of the Documentary History of the Negro People, was telling of the Communist Party's struggles for Negro rights.

Judge Chesnut didn't like this. Colored people are sometimes called 'Negroes,' he said, "but here in Baltimore we usually speak of them as 'colored people.'"

The Coolidge appointee's attitude toward labor was expressed when he sent the eight leaders of the famous NMU sitdown strike on the S. S. Algec to prison on "mutiny" charges in 1937.

Judge Chesnut indicated his mind was made up against the six Smith Act defendants when he told defense attorney Harold Buchman Thursday that: "Of course, we have sufficient evidence to prove that the Communist Party, as now constituted,

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Western Union Workers Vote For Pay Strike

WASHINGTON, March 30.—With the strike vote nearing completion, union officials today said the ballots by some 30,000 Western Union employees are running "very heavily" in favor of a nationwide telegraph strike for a 50 cent hourly pay wage hike. The contract expires midnight tomorrow, officials of the AFL union said. Meanwhile some 41,000 CIO telephone workers in Ohio, Michigan and California were prepared

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to strike against the Bell System

leaders scheduled to open in the New York federal court today, served notice on the nation's ruling circles that its efforts to drive the Party to cover would not succeed.

"We do not accept the idea that our Party is illegal," George Blake, state trade union secretary and one of the Smith Act defendants, told the gathering. "This meeting, organized in the name of the Communist Party, is proof of it. We intend to run Communist candidates for office in 1952."

Two other defendants in today's scheduled federal court proceeding were on the platform. Albert Lan-

non, seamen's leader, was chair-

man, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,

member of the Communist Party's

national committee, paid tribute to Foster in behalf of that committee.

VETERAN LEADERS

James W. Ford, veteran Negro Communist leader, who was Foster's presidential running mate in 1932, discussed the Party's struggle against the genocidal policies of American imperialism in relation to the Negro people.

The CP state committee's tribute to Foster was delivered by a former New York leader who has long been ill, Rose Wortis. Pat

Cush, 83-year-old veteran steel worker and organizer, also spoke of Foster's historic role in organizing the nation's steel workers.

The meeting sent a message of greetings to another veteran Com-

unist leader retired because of illness, Israel Amter, whose 71st birthday occurred just a day earlier. Peoples Artists' Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson entertained.

The meeting also launched pre-publication sale of Foster's forthcoming "History of the Communist Party of the U.S.A." described by George Blake Charney, another Smith Act victim, as "the logical culmination of a lifetime of practical work and theoretical writings in the Communist and labor move-

ments."

In his brief address, Foster noted

that Communists have "every reason to be optimistic." Within the last generation, he said, "800,000,000 people have taken the road to

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Greek Gov't Murders Four Anti-Nazi Heroes

The Greek government yesterday murdered four leaders of the wartime patriotic resistance movement against the Nazi German occupation of their country. The four heroes were shot by a firing squad of the Washington-dominated Athens regime on

the very day that Greek-Americans were parading in New York in honor of the 131st anniversary of Greek independence.

Murdered by the Greek government, which includes former collaborators with the German and Italian fascists, were Nicholas Belyannis, Nicholas Caloumenos, Demetrios, Batsis and Elias Argyriades. Four other frameup victims received commutation of their death sentences to life imprisonment.

In contrast to the murder of the four patriots was the recent return to west Germany as a free man of one of the Nazi war criminals they had fought. He is Nazi General Alexander Andreas, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment by a Greek court as a war criminal.

But the Bonn government bought his freedom from Athens for 12,000,000 drachma.

The Greek patriots were convicted in a shoddy frameup trial on phony "espionage" charges. Their conviction aroused such public indignation that huge crowds demonstrated before their prison all night after the verdict was handed down.

World-wide demands had been wired and cabled to the Athens government that the 29 defendants who had received death sentences should have their lives spared. Demonstrations were held in Rome, London and other capitals before Greek embassies

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MINE, MILL UNION ASKS 25c-AN-HOUR INCREASE

DENVER, March 30.—The 50-member national wage policy committee of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adopted a 1952 bargaining program topped by a demand for a general wage increase of 25 cent an hour throughout the non-ferrous industry.

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called 'Negroes,' he said, "but here

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apply the freeze formulas of the Wage Stabilization Board to our industry." The board's formula, which "sprang from the distorted BLS cost-of-living index and more speedup, are geared only to the requirements of corporate profit," they said.

"We know that the same kind of unity and coordination which won last year's outstanding settlement, despite the wage freeze, can again bring success in 1952." The list of key demands, which will now be submitted to the rank-and-file delegates to the union's annual mining, smelting and refining conference.

The union conferees, representing 90,000 workers in the copper, zinc, lead, potash, brass, iron ore and allied industries, agreed that "higher wages, sufficient to catch up with higher living costs and speedup are urgently needed to sustain living standards of our members."

"We know," they declare, "that a frantic effort will be made to

apply the freeze formulas of the Wage Stabilization Board to our industry." The board's formula, which "sprang from the distorted BLS cost-of-living index and more speedup, are geared only to the requirements of corporate profit," they said.

The delegates expressed "solid support for the members of the CIO Steelworkers' Union in their demand for the full 17½ cent wage increase recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board. And they hailed the "unity of the unions in the oil industry, which this year made nationwide bargaining in oil possible."

Calling attention to the fact that bargaining this year will be carried on during a presidential campaign, the conferees declared:

"Our weight as a political force must be brought to bear in all stages of the electoral process—in primaries, state conventions and the general elections. Wherever possible, we should work for support of independent, pro-labor candidates. This may mean, in some instances, advancing the candidacy of our own members."

1,000 JAM HALL TO GREET FOSTER ON 71st BIRTHDAY

Communist Chairman Tells Rally Persecutors Can't Break Party

"Anyone who thinks it is possible to break up the Communist Party in this country has another think coming; the Party will be functioning and leading the American people long after (its persecutors) are gone and forgotten."

There was thunderous applause in the tightly-packed hall as William Z. Foster, Communist National Chairman, uttered these words in his first public address in three years. Virtually bed-ridden during these years, he made a brief appearance last Thursday at Central Plaza where more than a thousand people were meeting in celebration of his 71st birthday.

The meeting, sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party on the eve of

the witchhunt trial of 16 Party leaders scheduled to open in the New York federal court today, served notice on the nation's ruling circles that its efforts to drive the Party to cover would not succeed.

"We do not accept the idea that our Party is illegal," George Blake, state trade union secretary and one of the Smith Act defendants, told the gathering. "This meeting, organized in the name of the Communist Party, is proof of it. We intend to run Communist candidates for office in 1952."

The CP state committee's tribute to Foster was delivered by a former New York leader who has long been ill, Rose Wortis. Pat

Cush, 83-year-old veteran steel worker and organizer, also spoke of Foster's historic role in organizing the nation's steel workers.

The meeting sent a message of greetings to another veteran Com-

Negro Press Roundup

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist, P. L. Prattis, feels that "if the masses of Negroes in the South could begin to sense the power of their political potential, they would jerk themselves awake from the deadening lethargy which numbs some of them and come out fighting."

AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Earl Brown predicts "there will be no hue and cry . . . by the citizens of Yonkers" against the ex-cop Labenskey who shot and killed two Negro brothers recently. He will be tried quietly and possibly receive a prison sentence that will enable him to get out in due time and shoot and kill other colored people. Although our American society does not condone murder, it winks at the murder of colored people, North and South."

THE AGE contends that "the discharge of Monroe Dowling, Internal Revenue Collector for the 3rd Manhattan District, is a challenge to the people of Harlem. The circumstances of his appointment, and manner of his discharge give rise to the suspicion that the whole affair is simply a device to stop the appointment of a Negro to any important post in the future."

"The present situation," continues the Age, "is one in which it must be expected that attempts will be made to smear Negroes in general to such an extent that the group will be virtually barred from all high-apointive office in government service, unless Harlem takes action now."

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER declares "bomb terror will not stop Negroes from moving into better homes and better neighborhoods. The big city ghettos are bursting at the seams and ghetto life is no longer acceptable as a pattern of life in our democracy. The ghetto pattern is primarily responsible for most of the racial friction in America and those who seek to perpetuate it are agitating and feeding the flames of racial conflict."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN declares that in upholding the constitutionality of New York's Feinberg teacher loyalty law, the United States Supreme Court pulled one more stone from the foundation of what up to recently was considered a basic American freedom—the right to think.

Unemployment Critical in Oregon

SALEM, Ore., March 30 (FP).—Statistics on joblessness released here by the state unemployment compensation commission revealed insured unemployment in 17 of 36 Oregon counties ranged from 12.8 percent in Klamath County to 27.3 percent in Josephine. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 12 percent and over is considered critical.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Labor and the Soviet Proposals on Germany

THE SOVIET UNION'S proposal of a draft for a peace treaty with Germany puts the American labor movement to a test. The attitude towards it will again show whether the union leaders who have often expressed interest in Germany, mean what they say, or whether they will just say amen to anything that comes out of our State Department.

Instead of parroting the usual line that it is just "Soviet propaganda," our spokesmen of labor would do well to read what the Soviet proposal says.

The proposal calls for a "unified" state, that would be "independent, democratic and peace-loving" with all foreign forces withdrawn within a year and no military bases of foreign powers within its borders. It declares that "democratic rights must be guaranteed" without regard for "race, sex, language or religion," with basic freedoms, "including freedom of speech, press, religious persuasion, political conviction and assembly." It provides for "free activity of democratic parties" guaranteed "freedom to decide their own internal affairs."

It further bars the "existence of organizations inimical to democracy and to the maintenance of peace." The united Germany would be allowed the armed forces "necessary for the defense of the country," a right to man-

ufacture war materials "that must not exceed the limitations of its own requirements, and no restraint on its peace economy. The treaty also enjoins the united Germany from any military alliances against ANY of her former enemies.

Civil and political rights are restored to those who agree to participate "in the building of a peace-loving democratic Germany" even if they were former Nazis, provided, however they are not serving sentences for crimes. In the last point it should be particularly noted that the condition for such privilege is departure from Nazism.

What more could an honest spokesman of labor ask? What has been the complaint of some American labor spokesmen?

JACOB POTOFSKY, who toured Europe, came back furious because in Western Germany the former cartels and Nazi officials are getting back in the saddle and the Marshall Planners and U. S. occupation authorities are helping them climb back to their positions. Potofsky heads the CIO's International Affairs Committee.

At last September's convention of the AFL, Henry Rutz, the federation's representative in Western Germany, painted a sorry picture. He pointed to the "threatened rise to their

former positions of power of the old industrialists of the Ruhr" and said that "this has been abetted by the Allied High Commissioners." He added, "Rightist and neo-Nazi political parties" have reared their heads and "had some success." Rutz said that "former Wehrmacht officers are forming small but noisy organizations." (These couldn't exist under the Soviet proposal).

"Employer associations have become strong and are asking for legislation to curb the new union movement," continues Rutz. The Bonn government, he said, is so obliging to the industrialists that the labor federation is "considering the withdrawal of all union representatives from governmental advisory boards because big business interests are trying to run the show."

WHAT DO the spokesmen of American big business say of unification of Germany. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in its Committee on Communism report printed some weeks before the Soviet proposal, says on page 3:

"The Soviet Union might offer unconditional unity to the German people. The incorporation of the Eastern German Zone might well tip the political balance within Germany to the (Socialists) Social Democrats. In the short run this party would follow a policy of neutrality toward the West. . . ."

Anyone who sees eye to eye with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce (and we have such people among labor's leadership) would, of course, agree with the above estimate. But labor leaders who sincerely want peace and a united Germany and conditions under which that country could most completely and quickly get rid of Nazism will welcome the Soviet Union's draft for a peace treaty.

Press Roundup

THE POST'S Leonard Lyons demeans himself, if that is possible, to defend another pure spirit, Paul Gallico, from the charge of anti-Semitism. Gallico's book was banned as a school text by the N. Y. Board of Education for being, as one board member put it, "viciously anti-Semitic." And when that Board is forced to take such a stand, you can imagine just how vicious Gallico's book was. Lyons pretends, however, that it was a "militant, supersensitive group (which) recently accused Paul Gallico," and you're supposed to get the idea that it was some "Communist" or other who did the accusing. But Lyons has even bigger guns. Gallico is one of his "best friends" and attended "my son's Bar Mitzvah." For having created the contempt of Innocence by Association (whereby the writer of anti-Semitic filth is absolved by knowing Leonard Lyons just as surely as a government clerk is fired because his mother-in-law once read *New Masses*) we hereby tender Mr. Lyons the "Some of My Best Friends Are Jews" Award for 1952.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE has discovered an "atrocity." Not the Korean charge that Ridgway is using disease germs against the Korean people. Oh, no. The Tribune sees only "unblushing effrontery" on the part of this paper for not doubting the truth of the charge. No, the "atrocity" for the Tribune is the fact that the charge has been made. How careful the Tribune is to avoid mentioning the men like the British Bishop of Birmingham who have denounced the Ridgway command for using a no-less horrible weapon, napalm bombs, against the Korean people. And how futile are the Tribune's attempts to hide the truth.

THE COMPASS prints in full the text of a recent speech by Justice Douglas, to prove that he is anti-Communist. The purpose of the reprinting appears to be to refute the allegations that Douglas is not sufficiently anti-Communist. The speech refutes the allegations all right, but it would hardly seem necessary to 'defend' anyone of such a 'charge' to a body of progressive readers. Millions of Americans applauded Douglas' dissents from the witchhunting decisions on the Smith and Feinberg Acts, but his shallow and distorted version of 'communism' is not thereby sanctified.

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA'S George Sokolsky writes: "The more I read his book, the more I realize that Truman is generally in agreement in his judgments with the right wing of the Republican Party. . . ." Sokolsky, not a whit abashed by the fact that this candor contradicts the Standard Hearst line, will probably be swearing as loudly as ever tomorrow that Truman is the leader of "Fair Deal Socialism."

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander explains that the U.S. cannot defend itself against Soviet attack because of all that "excessive foreign aid" to Europe which has "weakened" us, but if the aid had gone to Asia instead, we could defend our Pacific Coast except, of course, if Russia decided to "bypass Europe entirely and attack our Eastern coast—as well as our western coast." Is there a doctor in the house? —R.F.

Trial of 16—A Focal Point Unity Against Repression

By SIMON W. GERSON

WHEN 16 COMMUNISTS, including this writer, walk into Federal Court at Foley Square today, we go in with the sure knowledge of ever-widening support from many sections of the American people.

This new support is only one of the many reflections of deep new currents stirring among the people, particularly among the working people. Opposition to the Administration's pro-war policies is mounting, and resistance to its policy of suppressing the Bill of Rights is likewise rising.

Justice Black last June, in an eloquent opinion, attacked the Smith Act as an assault upon free speech. But his opinion had its melancholy note. Only a "few," he said, would protest the Supreme Court's affirmation of the Smith Act because it was directed against 11 Communist leaders.

But the "few" have become many. The infamous June 4 decision and the subsequent Gestapo-like arrests of last summer have aroused literally millions here and abroad. Men and women of various political views, mainly non-Communist and some even strongly anti-Communist, have come out for repeal of the Smith Act and an end to prosecutions under the act.

LESS THAN SIX MONTHS after Justice Black spoke, the national CIO convention resolved unanimously that "the Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders was a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech."

Labor leaders like president Hugo Ernst of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, president Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and president Albert Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Workers, independent, have spoken out against the act. More than 250 local unions have affiliated themselves to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal of the Smith Act.

Americans for Democratic Action, virtually a wing of the Administration, spoke up similarly against the Smith Act and undertook, together with the CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union, a campaign to repeal the act. Newspapers as varied as the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the Madison Capital Times, and the New York Post took up the fight.

Among the Negro people there was a sharp response. Leading spokesmen like Earl B. Dickerson, former Chicago alderman and president of the National Lawyers Guild, pointed out that the Court's opinions "if allowed to stand, are bound to have a disastrous impact upon the century-old struggle of the Negro people for complete emancipation." New York City Councilman Earl Brown, only Negro member of that body, said: "The Court's decision cannot curb the Communists without hurting all of us."

Walter White, leader of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored Peoples, (Continued on Page 8)

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Showdown in Africa . . . By Abner W. Berry

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

TIME TO FIGHT BACK

ALTHOUGH LITERALLY millions all over the world, including perhaps a majority of the American people, have gone on record against the Smith Act and its murder of the Bill of Rights, the government today begins its second Smith Act thought-control trial in New York City. This makes three currently running courtroom travesties in which the government actually seeks to try ideas, to condemn books, to imprison Americans for their political beliefs, for their spoken and written words, for exercising their constitutional right of advocating peace.

Let no one be deceived by this trial beginning today or any other Smith Act trial. Its purpose is to smash the labor movement, to silence the growing campaign for peace, to paralyze the fight of the Negro people for complete equality, to imprison every American who does not enthusiastically salute every manifestation of a reactionary status quo.

It is becoming increasingly clear to thousands that those who go on trial today are not only defending their own liberties but the liberties of all Americans. But above all it is clear that the American people can free these Smith Act victims and that in doing so they will free themselves from Wall Street's plans for war and fascism.

THIS IS A DECISIVE moment in American history. On the one hand the forces of peace and democracy are growing and on the other the forces of reaction are sufficiently brazen to be preparing concentration camps for thousands of Americans. Lose this trial and you may lose liberty. Win it and peace and the Bill of Rights will win also.

It can be won if every trade unionist, every progressive, every opponent of the Smith Act, will organize delegations to visit the trial, introduce resolutions calling for the liberty of the defendants, write President Truman demanding the immediate release of all Smith Act victims whether in prison or on trial. Begin by attending Thursday night's fight back rally at St. Nicholas Arena.

A BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

ON NEXT MONDAY, April 6, an epic struggle for freedom will be inaugurated by the united colored peoples of South Africa.

Representing 11,000,000 persons—the overwhelming majority of that country's population—the South African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and representatives of the one million "colored" population (those of African-European parentage) have announced that they will not obey the Apartheid (total Jim Crow) laws passed during the past two years.

The non-white Africans contend that to obey these laws would be to submit to political death, national disintegration, humiliation and perpetual slavery. Every legal channel, they point out, has been closed to them. When the Indians brought the case before the United Nations in Paris, the South African government defied the UN request to defer action. And the United States delegate abstained from voting, thereby giving moral support to racist government.

The non-white Africans have therefore appealed for support to the peoples of the world. In the United States the Council on African Affairs has proposed that supporters of African freedom observe two minutes of silence on April 6, to symbolize our solidarity with the African fighters against racist tyranny. But before April 6 other solidarity actions can be taken.

Write President Truman demanding that not one U.S. dollar and not a piece of military material be sent the Malan government. Demand that the U.S. representatives in the United Nations support the freedom-seeking majority in South Africa against their racist oppressors.

Flood the South African Embassy, Washington, D. C., with demands for the repeal of the Apartheid program. The same demands should be made to the South African Permanent Delegation to the UN.

Trade unions, peace groups and others can express solidarity with the embattled South Africans by writing to: Dr. J. S. Moroka, President-General, African National Congress, Box 9207; Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, chairman, South African Indian Congress 18 Barkly Arcade, 38 Market St., both in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

EISENHOWER'S SECURITY PROGRAM



Moscow Economic Parley

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE WORLD ECONOMIC conference to be held in Moscow, April 3-10, will be a very important gathering. Some 500 delegates, chiefly business figures, will assemble from all over the world—about half of them from the capitalist countries of the west. The general purpose of the conference is to restore normal international trade relations, which have been badly disrupted by the reactionary policy of the U. S. government as part of its war plans, in its attempt to boycott economically the USSR and the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia.



The Truman government is strongly opposed to the Moscow conference and it is putting up every hindrance to keep the businessmen of this country from attending it. Besides, the State Department is using various pressures, without too much success, however, to prevent other capitalist countries from sending representatives there. In short, Washington, despite the growing protest of its allies, who need all possible foreign trade, has arbitrarily decided that normal world trade relations shall not go on and the Moscow conference must fail. Thus dictatorially acts U. S. monopoly capital in its self-appointed role as boss of the capitalist world.

In its generally mad drive for world power the U. S. government, or more properly, the capitalist clique who dominate it, has adopted many arbitrary policies, which, if uncorrected by the people, will ultimately prove disastrous. Thus, it is so loading up the European countries under its sway with heavy arms obligations that they are visibly cracking under the strain and are slipping into economic bankruptcy.

It has also adopted a policy of dictating to other countries as to what kind of governments they may have—in France, Italy, and various countries of Asia and Latin America, a dictation which is causing a rising wave of anti-American sentiment all over the world. The U. S. government, too, cooked up the Korean war and tried, with marked failure, to drag the rest of the capitalist countries to send troops there. Small wonder, then, that the United States is everywhere coming to be looked upon more and more as a grave

threat to the peace, democracy and independence of all other countries.

BUT OF THE MANY reactionary policies of Wall Street, going to make up its general war program, none is more idiotic than the present attempt to blockade economically the USSR, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., a policy which is now being dramatized by the effort to boycott the Moscow economic conference.

This policy of economic strangulation can do little harm to the USSR and the People's Democracies, because among themselves these countries have a sufficiency of natural resources and their collective economic regimes are so solid that they can readily do without trade with the capitalist countries.

But the blockade policy can, and surely will, work havoc among the capitalist countries which may try to apply it. With such a policy capitalism is only cutting off its nose to spite its face.

The lands of Socialism and People's Democracy in Europe and Asia comprise a full one-third of the world's population, and they possess potentially gigantic markets for world trade. The major capitalist countries imperatively need this trade. Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan, despite American subsidies and arms production, are all facing serious and growing problems of mass unemployment and economic crisis. The only extensive foreign markets open to them are to be found

in the USSR, China, etc. But the United States arbitrarily blocks the road and gives the capitalist powers an emphatic No! They must on Wall Street's orders cut off all trade with the "Soviet bloc" or else.

THIS IS A WORLD TRADE embargo that not even the United States, with all its arrogance and swollen power, can enforce. The major capitalist states (including eventually also the United States itself) simply must trade with the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy or suffer serious economic and political consequences.

If, short of an actual war situation, the United States persists in attempting to prevent their developing this trade, then it will surely provoke an explosion among them. The resultant acute domestic crisis and sharp international contradictions among the big capitalist powers could well undermine the American war alliance and put an end to Wall Street's arbitrary pretensions of hegemony over the capitalist world. These are the stern realities behind the Moscow economic conference.

The USSR is the great champion of world peace, democracy and normal world trade. The greatest capitalist power, the United States, goes diametrically against all these basic needs of the peoples of the world. This is dramatically shown once more by its negative attitude towards the Moscow conference. All of which is further proof that the world capitalist system is hopelessly in decay.

Cleveland Pastor Finds Czechs Opposed to War

CLEVELAND, March 30.—A Cleveland minister who visited Czechoslovakia last year declared in a letter to the Cleveland News that "the so-called 'Russian aggression' is nothing but a myth born in the mind of some of our selfish militarists." Neither the Russians nor Czechs want war, the Rev. A. J. Moncol declares (March 14). His letter states:

"Allow me in your paper to congratulate our congressmen who had courage to vote against the Un-American and un-Christian universal military training."

"This kind of militarism has ruined the nations of Europe both behind the Iron Curtain or outside it. My visit to Czechoslovakia a year ago convinced me that the people over there do not want to hear about war. I am told they would rather die than to go through all the horrible experiences of the last two wars. And this also is true of the Russians."

"I was horrified when one of our Protestant ministers at Prague pointed out to me the Russian losses in men, in civil population, in towns and villages, etc. This convinced me that the so-called 'Russian aggression' is nothing but a myth born in the mind of some of our selfish militarists whose purpose it is to deceive the majority of the American taxpayers to get more and more money for their selfish ends."

"There is no grounds to be afraid of the Slavic nations of Europe, although they are under socialistic regimes. If the younger generation of those countries get tired of their socialistic regimes, it will be up to them (not to us) to change their governments."

Union

(Continued from Page 1)
inent figures in the arts.

These two delegations, the CRC leaders announced, will be joined by Negro people's leaders from Harlem, led by Mrs. Leolive Tucker, and by four groups of observers from other sections of Manhattan, and from Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

"Delegations of people's observers will attend the trial today, and will continue attending, to see for themselves how ideas are on trial," the CRC leaders declared.

National and international protest continue to mount on the case which the late former Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes described as "the most important constitutional law suit of our time."

Protests from the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Trade Unions International of Chemical and Allied Workers received yesterday characterized the trial as an effort to behead the American labor movement and as a part of Wall Street's drive for war. The protests also referred to the two other thought-control trials now in progress, in Baltimore and Los Angeles, and to the total of 51 American working class leaders now under Smith Act indictment.

Clifford T. McAvoy, provisional chairman of the Citizens Emergency Defense Counsel, also asked trade unions and civic organizations to observe to the trial.

In the same courtroom at Foley Square where Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party and his fellow defendants were found guilty, 16 other working-class leaders are beginning trial for their written words and political principles. They are charged with "conspiracy to advocate and teach the principles of Marxism-Leninism, as well as with 29 overt acts, most of which involve the writing, meeting and speaking which have historically been protected, at least in theory, under the First Amendment.

WIDE PROTEST

They are charged under a Smith Act which Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas have held to be unconstitutional. The law's repeal has been demanded by the CIO, which also assailed the conviction of Dennis and his co-defendants; by Americans for Democratic Action, the National Negro Labor Council, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, some 51 large local trade unions and many other organizations and newspapers.

Both Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Pettis Perry, alternate member of the committee, secretary of the Party's Negro Commission and chairman of its Farm Commission, each of whom will act as his own attorney, declared on Friday they were being prosecuted not for their advocacy of Scientific Socialism but because of their fight for world peace. This struggle, they said, joined with the struggle of millions of non-Communist Americans who favor peace, threatens the highest profits in history, profits gained through Wall Street's drive for war.

The other defendants are Marion Bachrach, journalist, writer and editor; Isidore Begun, teacher, union leader and veteran of scores of appearances before legislative committees at Albany where he represented the Communist Party; Alexander Bittelman, theoretician, left-wing journalist for more than 40 years and a founder of the Communist Party of the United States; George Blake Charney, a veteran of the Pacific in World War II, the father of two children and secretary of the Communist Party of New York State.

Also Betty Cannett, national educational director of the Communist Party who has given 27 years to the labor movement; Simon W. Gerson, veteran newspaperman, infantryman in World War II who received 150,000

votes when he ran on the Communist and American Labor Party tickets for city councilman in 1948; V. J. Jerome, editor of the Marxist theoretical journal, Political Affairs, critic, and novelist; Arnold Johnson, who has spent his entire adult life in fighting for free speech, for the unemployed and for the equality of the Negro people, and who received 56,000 votes when he ran for the Cleveland Board of Education in 1945.

Also Claudia Jones, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, secretary of its Women's Commission, the only Negro woman to be indicted under the Smith Act; Albert F. Lannon, a founder of the National Maritime Union, who has fought for the past 26 years to improve the status of maritime workers; Jacob Mindel, 70-year-old Marxist scholar and teacher, who has been denied a severance despite a serious heart condition; Alexander Trachtenberg, who for 28 years has been publishing the classics of Marxism as director of International Publishers; Louis Weinstock, working painter and veteran trade union leader who did as much as any single individual in gaining unemployment insurance for American workers; William Weinstock, Marxist scholar, editor, organizer, educator and orator, who is a founder of the Communist Party.

Defense attorneys are Frank Serri, former president of the Kings County Criminal Bar Association; John T. McTernan, former regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in California as well as former enforcement attorney for the OPA in San Francisco, and Mary M. Kaufman, who was a member of the prosecuting staff at the Nuremberg war trials.

Heads

(Continued from Page 1)
fore the South African Consulate, Madison Ave. and 60 St.

Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, National Secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, made public yesterday a letter to Dr. S. J. Noroke, President General of the African National Congress, and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, chairman of the South African Indian Congress, expressing the sympathy and solidarity of the council in the struggle of the African and Indian peoples against the apartheid laws of the Malan government of South Africa.

"As an organization of artists, scientists and professionals deeply devoted to the principles of true democracy everywhere," Dr. Fairchild said, "we have watched with mounting alarm the movement toward more and more autocratic power for a white supremacist minority. We have seen that government . . . stubbornly maintaining the system of rigid segregation, virtual slave labor, pass laws, denial of fundamental parliamentary and civic rights."

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)
Socialism," a fact which shows that capitalism is sick and dying. This direction of world history, he declared, cannot be reversed.

The capitalist camp, he said, is full of chaos, confusion and pessimism. It deliberately dropped atombombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II, though Japan was already defeated, as a warning to the Soviet Union and the world's democratic forces, that the U.S. had the means to dominate the world and intended to do so.

URGES AMNESTY MOVEMENT

Their hopes that this would do the job have now been shattered. Foster maintained. He predicted that the wholesale efforts of the U.S. Government to dictate to other peoples what kinds of governments they should set up would similarly fail, and has resulted in loss of U.S. prestige all over the world.

The most stupid phase of the "insane attempt" of American imperialist circles to rule the world,

Foster said, was in the effort to cut off trade with the Soviet Union and Peoples Democracies of Europe and Asia. The attempt to compete shutting off of this trade, he declared, may well blow the North Atlantic alliance to pieces as it causes severe economic and political explosions in the nation of western Europe.

He cited the fact that the U.S. government has tried to prevent attendance of delegates from capitalist countries to the Moscow economic conference opening April 3, but that half of the conference will be composed of such delegates.

He predicted, also, that efforts of the U.S. government to force other nations to go to war against the USSR would fail, just as they have failed in the war against the Korean people.

Foster urged a big amnesty movement for the 11 Communist leaders now in jail, as well as a powerful defense movement for those now on trial.

Greek

(Continued From Page 3)
protesting the monstrous verdicts.

Indicative of the frameup character of the whole prosecution was the fact that it was the prosecutor himself, Col. Kolinos Athanassoulis, who took personal charge of the execution of the four patriots yesterday.

The fate of the four was sealed when the Council of Pardons upheld the death sentences handed down March 1. It was clear that the Washington-dominated government was in a hurry to murder the workingclass leaders before the pressure of domestic and world public opinion become too overwhelming.

Attesting to the public opposition in Greece to the frameup trial and subsequent murder, one of Prime Minister Plastiras' own Cabinet members, Andreas Iossif, minister without portfolio, resigned yesterday in what was generally attributed to his disapproval of the Council of Pardons' approval of the death sentences.

Hallinan

(Continued from Page 1)
did, the need to stand up for the down-trodden, to open my mouth for the dumb, to remember those in bonds as bound with me?"

Mrs. Bass said: "Yes, it is my government that supports the segregation by violence practiced by a Malan in South Africa, sends guns to maintain a bloody French rule in Indo-China, gives money to help the Dutch repress Indonesia, props up Churchill's rule in the Middle East and over the colored peoples of Africa and Malaya."

She demanded:

"Shall my people support a new war to create new oppressions? We want peace and we shall have freedom. We support the movements for the freedom of all peoples everywhere—in Africa, in Asia, in the Middle East and above all, here in our own country. And we will not be silenced by the rope, the gun, the lynch mob or the lynch judge. We will not be stopped by the reign of terror let loose against us and against all who speak for peace and freedom and a share of the world's goods; a reign of terror the like of which this nation has never seen."

Hallinan said that the Democratic Party is disintegrating, deserted by labor, the farmers and the Negro people. He cited that President Truman had decided not to run after defense mobilizer Charles E. Wilson had vetoed the wage increase for steel workers and made it impossible for Truman to repeat his appeal for the labor vote, much as the Dixiecrat revolt made the civil rights demagogic of 1948 impossible for the Democrats.

In a joint statement Hallinan and Mrs. Bass declared that the main issue in the 1952 election is "whether millions of precious American lives shall be taken in

a war of atomic annihilation or whether our children shall count the blessings of peacetime property."

They united in a ringing appeal to the country's voters "to support us in carrying forward America's unfinished business, full citizenship for women, for the Negro people, for the workingclass, working woman and working farmer—full citizenship for all in a truly prospering democracy in a truly peaceful world."

Highlight of the opening sessions were the series of enthusiastic state endorsements of the party's national ticket. Every key state reported unanimous support of the selections made by the committee on national candidates. The meeting also adopted a program for immediate action, including the visiting of all members of Congress during Easter recess on peace and other key issues.

State reports revealed that the PP is already on the ballot in New York, California, Montana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Missouri, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

In four states, party leaders have been stymied by extreme ballot restrictions and three others were conceded to be "very tough."

May Day

(Continued From Page 3)
pest and other cities, we could guarantee that Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis and the other Communist leaders now in jail will stand beside us on the reviewing stand a year from now."

"We must on this May Day make clear to the ruling class," she said angrily, "that labor will not tolerate concentration camps—Buchenwalds in the U. S. A. We must raise our voices against the Smith and McCarran Acts."

The Communist leader then urged more attention to the problems of the Irish on May Day.

"Let us remind the Irish," she said, particularly those standing along 8 Avenue when we pass by on parade, "that there are many honorable Irish names in the history of the American labor movement, such names as Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara, Mother Jones, William Z. Foster, Bernadette Doyle, Eugene Dennis, James Connolly, James Larkin and yes—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Let us carry a few banners for the freedom of Ireland too."

James Malloy, speaking for the Civil Rights Congress said "this May Day must symbolize the fight to free the leaders of the Communist Party. We have a wonderful opportunity to give a smashing blow to the Smith Act and to demonstrate how we feel about the murder of the Moores in Florida and the Blacknalls in Yonkers."

A speaker representing the Harlem community, said Harlem

would have its own contingent in the parade this year. He said a Harlem May Day Committee made up of church, union, fraternal and community leaders is now in the making.

"We are going to march," he said, "to free Ben Davis and all the other victims of the Smith Act and for the repeal of that Act. We are going to march against ghettos in Harlem and for Negro representation in the city, state and national government."

Judge

(Continued From Page 3)
does intend as speedily as circumstances will permit, to overthrow the Government."

Judge Chesnut was replying to Buchman's statement that "The record is completely devoid of any factual reference to what the defendants taught and did within the six-year period of the indictment."

Buchman added that the prosecutor was proceeding on a mere "guilt by association" basis.

Judge Chesnut's attitude is that such individual evidence isn't needed. The judge isn't much interested in the vague and trial "overt acts" (such as "attended a meeting") that are mentioned in the indictment.

The rich judge kept returning to the idea that the Communist Party itself is the real defendant:

"Of course," he said, "we have certainly evidence tending to prove that the Communist Party, as now constituted, does intend as speedily as circumstances will permit to overthrow the Government."

Maurice Braverman, the defendant attorney, replied: "There is no evidence in this case that the Communist Party is a conspiracy to teach force and violence."

Judge Chesnut answered: "Mr. Braverman, I think it would be rather wasting your time . . . to argue that to me."

Shopper's Guide

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'The Crime Against Jean Field,' Described by Albert E. Kahn

A new pamphlet by Albert E. Kahn deals with the case of Jean Field, the Californian mother whose two children were taken from her by court action because of her opposition to U. S. participation in the war in Korea and because she taught them that Negro people should have full equality.

Entitled 'The Crime Against Jean Field,' Kahn's pamphlet graphically describes the details of the case and clearly establishes the appalling injustice committed against this courageous woman.

Among the most shocking aspects of the case is the fact that Jean Field's two children have been forcibly handed over to her former husband, a man with a police record, who deserted her 10 years ago when the children were infants.

No one who reads this pamphlet can fail to agree with Kahn's assertion that a "shockingly inhumane" crime has been committed against Jean Field. But, as the pamphlet points out, Jean Field and her 13-year-old son and 10-year-old daughter are by no means the only ones involved in the case. In Kahn's words: "Every American mother and father, every child, has a crucial concern in its outcome. For if the present court decision were allowed to stand, it would establish a precedent—unique in the history of our country—for taking children from parents whose opinions and principles fail to conform to arbitrary standards. No mother or father would be safe from this terrible threat." Extracts from the court proceedings are quoted in the pamphlet. They reveal that this young mother was not only questioned

in an inquisitorial manner regarding her political beliefs but that affidavits were actually introduced to "accuse" her of having taught her children they had the right to play with Negro children.

Among the most interesting passages in the pamphlet are those which report interviews Kahn had with Jean Field, her former husband and the judge who handed down the decision in the case.

The pamphlet is part of a new book by Kahn, which will be published this fall, entitled 'The Game of Death: War Preparations for American Children.' (Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained from the Jean Field Committee, 5010 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, 27, Calif. Price 10 cents; available in quantity lots of 25 or more copies at a price of 7 cents a copy.)

AN ITALIAN FILM VERSION OF HUGO'S 'LES MISERABLES'

By BEN LEVINE

The latest film version of Victor Hugo's great novel, "Les Misérables," produced in Italy, is now being shown at the World Theatre, with dialogue in English.

The 150th birthday of Victor Hugo is being widely celebrated this year. In the Soviet Union recently a Moscow theatre produced a stage version of "Les Misérables." The present film showing in New York is therefore timely, and we should very much have liked to hail the production. Unfortunately we are compelled to report that the Italian film serves only to bring out the great French writer's weaknesses, and reveals little of his genius.

The central plot in "Les Misérables" is a magnificent conception. A police inspector, Javert, representing the power of the state, hunts Jean Valjean, a convict, representing the oppressed people.

The inspector hunts the convict through the days of the French Empire, of the French monarchy, of two French revolutions.

The panorama of French history—the battle of Waterloo, the street fighting and the barricades of the 1830's and 1840's, the misery, the hunger, the chase through the sewers of Paris, the final death of Javert in the quicksands, are unforgettable scenes to those who have read the novel.

Javert, symbol of the all-pervading, all-oppressing state, dies a suicide. Valjean, symbol of the oppressed, grows to heroic stature and is vindicated.

The historic sweep, the social struggle—that is the strength of the book.

The sentimental solution, the idealist philosophy, the refusal to see the oppressor state as the product of class struggle, the appeal to a reconciliation of the oppressor and the oppressed—that is the weakness of the book.

The present Italian film version produces the main episodes with a certain literal fidelity. John Hinrich as Inspector Javert, in sombre clothing stalks his prey with the quiet ferocity described by Hugo. Gino Cervi plays Jean Valjean with power and restraint.

**SPEAK OUT
FOR
PEACE!**



VICTOR HUGO

There is a beautiful child as Cosette, there is a handsome hero and terribly ugly desperadoes.

But it doesn't quite add up to the emotional intensity of the novel. Javert's suicide, in the film, seems only the action of a tired man. And Valjean, toward the end, acts more like the Count of Monte Cristo.

The main reason is that the social setting, which makes "Les Misérables" so powerful in the reading, is only sketchily dealt with in the film.

The barricade fighting is given in lively detail, but what the people are fighting about is never explained. And the final comment on this episode is the remark by the Minister of Police, whose troops have just shot women and children and the revolutionary leaders, that if only both sides were tolerant there would be no need of barricades.

No doubt one can find such a statement in the novel. One finds plenty of empty moralizing by Hugo, who was a Royalist deputy in the Chamber that Louis Napoleon dispersed.

Like Dickens in England, like Tolstoi in Russia, Hugo hated and denounced the oppression of the ruling classes. The scenes he painted stir in the reader the passion for struggle, for struggle far beyond what he himself as politician or moralizer would countenance.

But the film gives us only the melodrama and the dreams of reconciliation of the rich and the poor. It creates no mood of action. It is faithful to one part of Victor Hugo, but not to the noble part.

People's Cultural By Harlem CRC Evening April 11

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress is sponsoring an evening of people's culture under the general title of 'One More River' at the Golden Gate Auditorium, 142 St. and Lenox Ave. on April 11 at 8 p.m.

'One More River' is derived from a Negro spiritual by the same name. The song suggests that a people weary of toil and oppression looked back upon past struggles and victories and marveled: "Oh wasn't that a wide river." They expressed their will to fight for full freedom with the resolution: "We've one more river to cross."

The final river, says the Harlem CRC statement on the production, "is the threat of fascism, national genocide and war. On its banks we stand and extend our hands to our white allies who will benefit equally from the thrust forward into history."

Charles L. Riley will portray the minister who tells the story of 'One More River.'

Asadata Dafora and the Cosmopolitan dancers, equipped with costumes and African Art objects will dance the Rise of African Civilizations and their disruption; The Fruit of Toil, demonstrating the



NADYNE BREWER

many cultural contributions of the African peoples; the Reconstruction Dance, and the Resurrection of Fighters.

The Loyal Gospel Singers will sing Negro songs heretofore unheard in New York.

Bill Marshall will portray Nat Turner in a dramatic sketch. He will be assisted by Maxwell Glanville, Milroy Ingram, Bill Robinson, Lloyd Richards, Carl Abrams, Leo Peimer and others.

Soloists will be Randolph Robinson, Nadyne Brewer, Frank Lopez, Madeleine Gari, and Charles L. Riley and others.

Elmer Crumbley and his orchestra will play basic jazz in the concert

on the scoreboard— by LESTER RODNEY

Touching On a Variety of Sport Topics . . .

INCIDENT IN FLORIDA: Last Tuesday, March 25, the Milwaukee Brewers of the American Association (managed by Charley Grimm) went over from their training camp to Bartow, Florida, to play Buffalo of the International League in an exhibition game. When the Brewers got there, Toledo manager Jack Tighe went over to Grimm and told him apologetically that a Bartow city ordinance made it impossible for Jim Clarkson, Negro player of the Milwaukee team, to use the clubhouse facilities with the rest of the team. A sign on the door said "White Only." Clarkson was told that he could dress—alone—in an empty armory near the ball park.

Clarkson started for the armory. Every member of the Milwaukee squad followed him. "We dress where he dresses," they said angrily.

BEN WADE is a name you are liable to hear around Ebbets Field. He is a righthanded pitcher who will be 30 this year. He had chances with the Reds and Cubs and never made it. For 11 years he has been banging around the minors, which isn't much of a life. An obscure throw-in on one of the Brooklyn-Chicago deals, he finally had a strong winning year last season in Hollywood. Thursday he went seven innings against the Braves, allowed one hit, a bunt by Sam Jethroe. He struck out nobody but didn't have to. When he finished, catcher Roy Campanella said the Dodgers had themselves a pitcher who knew what it was all about, was fast enough and had control of a good curve.

Wade, if he made it big, would be in the tradition of two former Brooklyn pitching stars. The first, Dazzy Vance, greatest of them all, knocked around the minors for 10 years, muffed a big league chance, had a sore arm, and finally came up ready—and how—at the age of 29. Whitlow Wyatt, 22-game winning ace of the 1941 pennant winners, had much the same history. After failing as a wild young fast-baller with two teams in the American League, he really learned his trade in the minors and came back at 30. It's the hard way.

TWO GUYS MENTIONING the Army:

Curt Simmons, Philly southpaw ace who was drafted in '50 and is leaving Germany soon hopeful of being mustered out in time to get back with the team by the end of April, was asked by a reporter how he liked it. "I didn't enjoy the Army," the 22-year-old from Egypt, Pa., said frankly, "I think most guys don't like military life."

Jack Moore, rebounding star of the La Salle basketball team, on the possibility of going to the Olympic Games this summer—if they beat St. Johns Saturday night and Kansas Monday night—"Imagine going to Europe without being in the Army!"

FREEDOM TO BE INSULTING AND REVOLTING: The New York Post's reporter at Seattle for the final NCAA game, in which Kansas walloped St. Johns, wrote as follows: ". . . But broken down as simply as it can be, it was a simple case of too much beast. St. Johns had to stop Clyde Lovelette, Kansas' 6-9 monster, and they were unable to do so." He then goes on to refer to the player seven times as a "beast."

This kind of contemptuous writing about athletes is not uncommon in the sport pages of the Post and some of the other papers. There's something more than a little McCarthyish about the air of sport section immunity with which these people fling around insults.

It's interesting to recall the way the Post hollers itself blue in the face when someone from a socialist country calls a "monster" someone who raves about murdering millions of men, women and children with atom bombs. How dare they throw around the word "monster" so loosely. Those Reds certainly have no manners.

But it's all right for the Post to take a college boy who happens to be six feet nine inches, someone with a wife, a mother, a father who is a railroad engineer out of Terra Haute, Indiana, all very proud of the boy, and sneeringly refer to him as a "monster" and "beast."

A COUPLE OF communications have come in on last week's column which cited figures to show that the old cliche of a "sophomore jinx" is actually a pipe dream.

First, a correction of a typographical error. Monte Irvin hit .312 last season, not .325 as erroneously listed. The point still remains that he had a substantially better season in his second regular year than his first. (And what a lusty .312 that was with the league-leading total of 121 runs batted in!) By the way, how many regulars you think there were batted .300 last year? In the National, only Musial, Ashburn, Robinson, Campanella, Walker Cooper, Irvin, Wyrstek, Kiner and Dark. In the American, Fain, Minoso, Kell, Williams, Fox, Pesky, McDougald, Avila, Valo, Coan and Stephens. Total of 20.

Other fans who say they enjoyed the demolishing of the old fable send along a few other instances of well known big leaguers who had better second seasons than first. We couldn't get it all in one column and there was really no need to, since the evidence is overwhelming. But anyhow . . .

A New England fan remembers that Bobby Doerr hit .289 his first regular season in '38 and then jumped to .318. Max Bishop, that good shortstop of the A's big teams, a sort of left-handed Eddie Stanky at bat, opened with .255 and jumped to .280. Leave it to a Dodger fan to bring in Stan Bordagary, the guy who grew a mustache. He went from an opening .282 to .315.

These fans really remember them. Underhander Eldon Auker won 15 as a rookie, 18 as a sophomore for Detroit. Ossie Bleuge, that splendid long time third sacker at Washington, gained 46 points in his sophomore season. Schoolboy Rowe won 7 his first year and then 24 the next. Yankee coach Frankie Crosetti, a star who never hit for the averages, still boosted himself from .241 to .253. And so it goes. Case closed from here in.

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Wilson Quits on Steel Offer

WASHINGTON, March 30.—War mobilizer Charles E. Wilson quit today saying that the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation of a 26-cent hourly wage increase for steel workers violated his "sense of justice." He said the President OK'd a steel price in-

crease and then changed his mind. Truman accepted the resignation and announced that presidential assistant John R. Steelman would take over Wilson's duties temporarily. The CIO steel union has threatened a nationwide strike on April 8 if the 26-cent package is not granted.

Warburg Urges Talks with USSR for Neutral Germany

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. must begin "serious negotiations" with the USSR on Germany or risk almost certain World War III, James P. Warburg, the former banker, writer and conservative consultant on Germany, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday.

The national interests of the U. S. and the Soviet Union exactly coincide on the need for a unified neutral Germany, Warburg said. "What the Russians want (a neutral Germany) is something we should readily grant."

Warburg was sharply critical of the State Department's policy of rearming western Germany and incorporating that truncated portion of the country into the North Atlantic War Pact. (NATO)

"One rearmed and fully sovereign," he warned, "the Bonn Republic will pursue one simple ob-

jective; it will seek the reunification of East and West Germany and the recapture of its lost provinces. It may drag the western alliance into a war with Russia—which is what both France and Russia fear."

Warburg claimed another possibility was that a rearmed western Germany might "sell out the western alliance and make a deal with Russia."

There were many contradictions in Warburg's position.

He said the State Department was correct in rejecting the Soviet proposal in its present form. He would insist in advance, he said, that the USSR agree to restore Germany's prewar frontiers. Also he would not agree to a United Germany having even the national defense army which the USSR proposed, he said.

But he would nevertheless undertake "serious negotiations."

The trouble with Acheson's reply to the USSR, he said, was that it did not imply "any willingness to abandon West German re-armament" provided the Soviet

New Yorkers Can Still Make 'Peace Special'

New Yorkers can still get reduced rate tickets today (Monday) and this evening for the "Peace Special" leaving tomorrow morning for the National Delegates Assembly for Peace in Washington, it was announced. Round trip tickets at \$13.50 can be obtained at the Greater New York Councils for Peace, 111 W. 42 St., telephone OR. 5-9168; Brooklyn Peace Council at 186 Joralemon St., and American Women for Peace, 257 Seventh Ave. The train leaves Penn Station at 7 a.m. and leaves Washington on the return trip at 7:30 p.m.

Union would agree to "satisfactory unification and frontier rectification."

"We can hardly expect Russia to agree to unification on our terms only to have all of Germany, instead of just Western Germany, included in a western defense community," said Warburg.

"In any case, Mr. Chairman," Warburg continued, "I do not hesitate to affirm the unhappy conviction that, unless we change our course, the result will be either World War III or a Europe dominated by a renewed Russo-German alliance. . . .

"All this on the assumption that the Russians will not themselves launch an attack . . . we must not forget that, even if the Russians believe our assurances that we are building up force only for defense, they may well fear that, no matter how sincere our intentions, a rearmed Germany may maneuver us into offensive action. Russian fears and French fears are, in this respect, almost identical."

Mindel, Begun to Tell of 1st Day of Trial

Jacob (Pop) Mindel and Isadore Begun will report tonight (Monday) at 8 on the first day of the frameup trial of New York's 16 Smith Act victims to a meeting at the Cooperative Houses' auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. The meeting is sponsored by the Bronx Committee for the Defense of (Pop) Mindel and the 17

Peron Arrests U. S. Journalist

The federal police authorities of the fascist Peron government announced in Buenos Aires yesterday that they had arrested Elmer Bendiner, U. S. journalist. Bendiner, who has written for the National Guardian and other progressive American publications, was accused by the Peron government of being the "leader" of a group of nine Argentine Communists. Bendiner, by the Peron government's account, arrived in Argentina just five days ago. No other details were given out, and there was no confirmation of the arrest from other sources.

Trial of '16'

(Continued From Page 5) society. While the respectables take it on the lam, they are on the firing line. My hat is off to them as they go on trial."

This understanding was best reflected in the March 16 conference at City Center, where 437 delegates gathered to form a defense committee for the 16 defendants who go to trial today.

The conference in its very call, issued by a distinguished group of sponsors, grasped the need of "a powerful movement to unite people of varied opinions in defense of the constitutional rights of those now facing prosecution." The call made it plain that not the views of the 16 that was before the conference but the rights of the 16. "Such a (defense) movement requires taking no position on the political program of the defendants," the call said. "It requires only a defense of their constitutional rights."

THE CONFERENCE unanimously adopted a policy statement submitted by the sponsors looking "with favor upon all movements for the repeal of the Smith Act, for the quashing of all outstanding indictments, for the amnesty and restoration of the civil rights of all persons imprisoned or penalized under the Smith Act."

But the conference made it plain that it had one immediate purpose—"a limited purpose which can have an unlimited effect in the total fight for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all Americans. We are determined to do everything to halt all Smith Act prosecutions by turning the tide at a specific spot—the Smith Act prosecutions now pending at Foley Square in New York. By doing so we can start the great return to the Bill of Rights."

In order to accomplish this, the conference adopted plans for developing public understanding of the issues involved through literature, radio, newspaper advertisements, mass meetings and other forms of public expression. It embarked on a fund raising campaign to meet the needs of the defense, terming this "a most patriotic and practical task." Urging that funds go to the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference at 401 Broadway, New York, the conference statement declared: "Every dollar raised is a dollar in defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Such a statement of policy is no accident. It is a product of the meeting of many minds of politically varied persons who recognize that all democratic-minded persons, and organized labor in the first instance, have a common responsibility to defend the rights of the 16.

The unity shown at this conference was proof against any silly attempts at disruption. It expresses the new and rising moods of opposition to reaction. Consolidated and broadened, this unity spells victory in the fight to restore the Bill of Rights to our land so that all Americans can freely speak and organize for peace, labor's needs, Negro rights and a better future for America and the world.



What's On?

Coming

MASS PROTEST RALLY to Save the Greek Patriots! End the Terror in Greece! Hear Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. H. Meish, Leon Strauss, Claudia Jones, and others. See the Hellenic Dancers at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 8th Ave., NYC on Monday, April 7th at 7:30 p.m. Contr. 35 cents. Sponsored by Council of Greeks-Americans, 359 W. 26th St. NYC.

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Learn from a spokesman for the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference — how labor and the people plan to fight back.

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Donation at the door 50 cents

Auspices: Self-Defense Committee of the "17" Smith Act Victims, 799 Broadway, OR 4-5424

Urge Peace Be Election Issue

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—A call for a broad people's movement to reverse the drive toward fascism was issued by the Communist Party of Minnesota and the Dakotas in the party's Public Relations Bulletin here.

14th Anniversary Celebration of L'Unita Del Popolo

SATURDAY, APRIL 5
Yugoslav American Hall
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Why Truman Said He Wouldn't Run

An Editorial

THERE WAS MORE to President Truman's dramatic announcement that he would not seek reelection than fell on the ears of his listeners or met the eye of those who read his speech. For it should not be forgotten that the name, Harry S. Truman, is most intimately connected with our nation's most unpopular war—the Korean adventure, now in its second year and its second hundred thousand casualties. This brutal, costly and un-wanted "police action" has been dubbed "Truman's war."

And we should not forget how Truman's gang is wallowing in its war-won graft.

Moreover, it was Truman who instituted the hated "loyalty" oaths, the Smith Act "thought control" prosecutions, applied the oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to the trade unions, and played cat-and-mouse with the people on civil rights.

As a candidate whose reactionary feet of clay have been visible too long to too many, Truman would make a perfect political target. By withdrawing Truman, the men in the higher echelons of the Democratic Party are seeking to avoid the need to answer the many embarrassing questions relating to war and peace. They seek to further rig the coming elections in order to frustrate the electorate in its pressure for world peace and a turn toward freedom from the Truman road of Wall Street and Pentagon corruption and dictatorship. By the simple expedient of a new face, the warmongers expect to lull the people into thinking they are getting a clean slate upon which they can write at least part of the program.

Another angle of the Truman proposal to withdraw is the Eisenhower boom. How could he campaign successfully against the general whom he had invited to run on the Democratic ticket?

But that still leaves the voters, and especially the workers and the Negro people, with the question: Whom will the Democrats pick? For there is no doubt as to where the leading Republican contenders stand. Taft, Stassen and Eisenhower are clearly not for labor, civil rights and peace.

Will the Democrats pick a candidate who could win the votes of the coalition which sent Roosevelt to the White House three times? That does not appear likely. Kefauver, who presently has the nod, has pledged solidarity with the Truman war program, on the one hand, and on the other, refuses to give even lip service to the President's civil rights program. Gov. Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, has thoroughly demonstrated his attitude towards civil rights by playing ostrich in the recent crisis of anti-Negro violence in Cicero and Cairo.

Supporters of the Democratic Party, like the American people in general, want a President who stands for peace. Many of them are pressing for the nomination of Justice William O. Douglas. This is all to the good. But there should be no illusions that the men who control the Democratic Party would permit such a development.

However, organized labor and the Negro people, in a number of ways can make their influence felt. Important Negro organizations are on record to elect Senators and representatives pledged to fight for civil rights. The CIO is on record against the Smith and Taft-Hartley Acts. With this as a minimum program there is the basis for an electoral front in states and on a Congressional District scale. Labor and the Negro people can change the face of Congress this year if action is taken in time.

But beyond the congressional and senatorial races, the workers, Negro people and, indeed, the nation as a whole should not accept the political box into which the political bosses seek to place them. There is a peace ticket in the field; and those who, day by day, are becoming aware of the national danger in the present war plans are duty-bound to register their will to peace and national security at the polls. This is possible—and only possible—through supporting the only peace ticket in the field—the candidates of the Progressive Party—Vincent Hallinan, for President, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, for Vice-President.

The political bosses may reconsider on Truman. It is still possible for a "draft" movement to develop. But any move by the political bosses who are tied directly with the Wall Street money power is in the interest of pushing the nation closer and closer to war. Their latest move, though, exposes their weakest link—the unpopular war—and should encourage every champion of peace and civil rights not to lose sight of the main issues. By resolutely holding to these, the people can win some important victories in the coming elections. But the time to campaign is right now.

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Union, Negro Groups To Be at Opening of Smith Act Trial Here

Seven delegations of courtroom observers, representing trade union, professional and civic groups as well as community leaders from four boroughs of the city, will be present today (Monday) at the opening of the trial of 16 Communist leaders indicted under the

thought-control Smith Act. The trial, before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock, will be at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square.

Announcement of the delegations was made by William L. Patterson, national head of the Civil Rights Congress and Nat Ross, executive secretary of the New York State CRC.

A trade union delegation, led by

Truman Couldn't Fool People Any More--Hallinan

CHICAGO, March 30.—President Truman "threw in the sponge" in the Presidential race because he knows he can "no longer fool" the American people, Vincent Hallinan told the national committee of the

Progressive Party in its weekend meeting here. The party's choice as candidate for President told the 115 delegates and 115 labor and Negro leaders invited as guests:

"The only hope of saving our economy and restoring our security and standard of living is to end once and for all and now the armaments program, to terminate the cold war with the Soviet Union and the hot one with Korea, and return our men home to useful tasks."

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the party's

designate as candidate for Vice-President called attention to the fact that this is the first time in American history that a political party has chosen a Negro woman to run for the second highest elective office in the land.

She spoke of her 40 years as the editor and publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper in the west and added: "How could I retire, and where could I retire as long as I saw what Frederick Douglass saw and felt what he

(Continued on Page 6)

ALP to Hold Rally at Garden May 13

CHICAGO, March 30.—The American Labor Party will hold New York's first major political rally of the 1952 campaign at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday evening, May 13, Arthur Schuster, State ALP executive secretary, told the Progressive Party's national committee meeting here.

New Yorkers will get their chance Thursday night to show their support for the valiant lawyers who defended the first Smith Act victims, the Communist '11' Now the lawyers themselves face jail as a result of the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Medina's outrageous contempt citations.

The rally will be held at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., 7:30 p.m., Thursday night.

Leon Straus, executive secretary secretary of the Furriers' Joint Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, will include electrical, maritime, garment, fur and other workers.

The professionals' delegation, headed by Howard Fast, world-famous American author, will include dentists, doctors, lawyers and prom-

(Continued on Page 6)

Heads of 11 Million Africans Thank Robeson for U. S. Aid

Leaders of the 11,000,000 non-white South Africans wired Paul Robeson over the weekend thanking him for American support to their campaign against white supremacy oppression and pledging to "conduct the struggle of defiance against unjust laws." The

Council on African Affairs, of which Robeson is chairman, initiated a movement for support of the African peoples' struggle against Malan.

The complete cablegram, signed by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president-general of the South African National Congress, and Y. M. Dadoo, chairman of the South African Indian Congress, follows:

"Eleven million non-white South Africans greatly elated and inspired by news of American expression of sympathy and support for our struggle against radicalism and Malan fascism by observing two minutes of silence on April 6, day of people's protest against 300 years of slavery, and pledge to

conduct the struggle of defiance against unjust laws.

"Our struggle is part and parcel of the common struggle of oppressed peoples everywhere against racial discrimination and denial of human rights.

"Best wishes to the great Negro people and all American democrats in the world fight for peace, freedom and equality."

The Council on African Affairs announced yesterday that its campaign in support of the South African fight against Malan fascism had been joined by the Sojourners for Truth and Justice and the Greater New York Negro Council. Two minutes of silence on April 6,

the day on which the South African mass civil disobedience action begins, is part of the proposed supporting actions.

Dr. Alpheus Hunton, CAA director, also announced that the council would solicit support through speakers in churches on April 6. He said the council would sponsor an outdoor protest mass meeting Saturday afternoon, April 6, at the corner of Lenox Ave. and 126 St. During the duration of the mass civil disobedience campaign which the South African has announced it will attack with force, Dr. Hunton said supporting groups would establish a picket line be-

(Continued on Page 6)

NATIONAL PEACE ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW

See Page 3

AFL Hotel Union President Says Labor Must Act to Preserve Peace

Text of Article

By Hugo Ernst

"For the past two months I have dwelt in these pages on two of the gravely critical issues facing our people in the coming elections: one, the alarming corrosion which is eating away at our Bill of Rights; the other, the way Congress has turned its back on the Fair Deal in order to make way for a tremendous arms program.

"Now I want to turn to the most deep-going issue of all, the basic issue confronting not only the voters of the U.S.A., but voters in Canada, Europe and the whole world. That issue in three words is this: war or peace?

"This question of whether or not there must be a Third World War lies at the root of most of the troubles besetting us as hotel and restaurant workers today. It has determined the wage freeze, the ineffective price control program, the housing shortages and all the rest. We cannot escape this question, for it surrounds us like a Donora smog.

"When you think of it, it is a strange thing that only seven years after the most destructive, death dealing war in history, the whole world should now with one hand be girding up its loins for another one, while with the other hand everybody in sight is frantically waving the olive branch.

"The fact is, of course, that nobody wants another world war. Yet it is equally apparent that nobody seems capable of calling a halt to the headlong downhill flight which seems to be leading straight to such a disaster.

"While in some parts of the world there have been reported to be hundreds of millions of signatures to petitions of various kinds calling for peace, disarmament, Big Three, Big Four and Big Five talks and the like, in the United States there has been relatively little of such activity except under the suspect auspices of the Left.

Letters to Congress

"Yet, in recent weeks, there has been an astonishing example of popular disapproval of the world trend toward war in the mountain of mail under which the Congress has been buried by the folks back home protesting the Universal Military Training bill.

"Senator Ed. Johnson of Colorado told a visiting trade unionist early last month that one of his colleagues had received more mail on the UMT issue than any other in years. Another Senator reported that for a period of time he was getting 7,000 letters a day—nearly all of it calling upon him to vote No on UMT. Only the other day, Speaker Sam Rayburn told President Truman that there was grave doubt that UMT would get through the House.

"These letters mean but one thing the American people do not want to take a step which alters 150 years of tradition during which we have been able to confront the whole world with the fact that we are a people who love peace, and prove it by pointing to the absence of any kind of universal military training law.

"Like the churches which seem to

*The preservation of world peace is the most important issue facing American labor, declares Hugo Ernst, right-wing president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant International Employees Union, one of the largest unions in the AFL. Writing in the March issue of the union's magazine, *The Catering Industry Employee*, Ernst declares that "the socialist part of the world, and the free enterprise part of the world, can get along on the same planet without trying to blow each other to bits."*

He calls on the big wheels of the

"big powers from both sides of the fence" to sit down and negotiate a peace agreement, no matter how long it takes. In conclusion, Ernst urges voters to support only those political candidates who will work for peaceful agreement.

Although the Daily Worker does not agree with everything Ernst says, we reprint below the full text of his article as a service to the cause of peace, in the hope that it will stimulate further discussion of this prime issue, especially within the labor movement:

have inspired most of the popular demand for a No vote on UMT, the American labor movement has always taken a stand against the idea of universal military training. The reasons are clear enough.

"We in the labor movement know that the 'garrison state,' a country with a large standing army backed by millions of reserves trained under such a universal service plan, is likely to be a country in which the military brass runs the show instead of civilians. In such a country the labor movement cannot have the freedom it requires to engage in orderly collective bargaining.

The Horror Of Atom War

"But UMT is only one facet of this issue of war or peace.

"Of much graver importance is the fact that no country can possibly 'win' an atomic war—and who can doubt that a war today would be a war of the air in which weapons of mass destruction would rain down on Detroit and Chicago and Seattle and New York as well as upon Moscow and Warsaw and Peiping?

"Still another aspect of this grave question is this what reason have we to assume that another war would not be followed by still more revolutions, perhaps in France or Italy or Burma or Egypt, which would still further broaden the hold the so-called 'People's Democracies' have on the nations of the world?

"But most important of all is this part of the question: do the real interests of the American people, of the hotel and restaurant and tavern workers in our International Union, require a Third World War? Will such a war improve our standard of living? Will it strengthen the influence of the labor movement and its program for a better life for all Americans? Will we be better off in the long run by a war which seems likely to plunge the nations of the world into bankruptcy?

"It seems to me any thoughtful person must acknowledge that we will be much worse off should such a war take place than if it can be prevented.

"If this is a reasonable view, then it stands to reason that somewhere must be found the wisdom, the courage, the political power to deflect the nations from their present course into a direction which holds some promise of an enduring peace in which the swords of warfare can be beaten into the plowshares of welfare.

"But who will bell the cat? Who has the wisdom, the courage, the political power?

A Task for the Labor Movement

"It seems to me that the labor movement in America has all three.

"It is only common sense to state that as American workers we can't hope to influence directly the course of government policy in other countries. Our job is right here at home. By writing letters to our Congressmen and Senators, by the votes we cast in our own elections we can help shape the course to be followed by our own government in such a way that it serves the interests of the American people, while serving as well the interests of an orderly world in which brotherhood among nations can flower and bear the fruit of peace.

"As Americans, then we have these obligations to our own selves, and to the peoples of other countries.

"1. Putting the American people's interests at the top of the list.

"2. Offering to the nations a moral leadership powered by a real concern for the kind of world order the United Nations was meant to establish.

"3. Recognizing that we don't have a corner on the desire for peace, that this desire is deeply shared by peoples in every country on earth, and that their ideas on how to achieve peace are at least as much worth listening to as ours.

"Guided by these points of view as Americans, it seems to be that we must be guided by two critically important propositions as well:

"The first is that nobody, but NOBODY, can 'win' an atomic war.

"The second is that the socialist part of the world, and the free enterprise part of the world, can get along on the same planet without trying to blow each other to bits. The thing we don't like about the Iron Curtain countries, and the things they don't like about the Western Democracies, aren't so important that wiping each other out is the only way to settle our differences.

"Both these propositions seems to me to be plain horse sense with which there simply isn't any argument.

"If I am right, then clearly we must take as a nation the steps to find another way. And we as labor voters must take steps to seek out candidates for Congress and the Senate this year who will pledge themselves to stick everlastingly at the job until they find another way.

A Foreign Policy of Collective Bargaining

"A prime need in finding a peaceful solution to the cold war before it gets hotter in negotiation. We in the unions call it collective bargaining. We've spent 100 years learning more and more about how to negotiate. One of the things we've learned is that patience is the first requirement. Another is that we must be willing to listen to the other fellow's point of view.

"A third is that every single clause in a contract is subject to give-and-take except the clause covering our sovereignty—we call it 'union security'—which is the clause which states that we have a right to run our affairs the way we want in our own union.

"The stakes in the world today are so great, the stakes of life and death for millions of men, women and children, that we can afford not months and months, but years and years of negotiation in place of fighting.

"We must be willing to engage in collective bargaining with ANYBODY whose participation affords the slightest hope of reducing tensions and preventing another world war.

"Logically, we ought to sit down, the big wheels of the big powers from both sides of the fence, and stay at the table as long as necessary to bring about the things the world needs most right now.

"1. An end to the Korea fighting, and a binding up of Korea's wounds under some kind of international supervision with the Korean people themselves, from both sides of the parallel, helping to do the job.

"2. Disarmament by all hands, not just atom bombs but standing armies with their tanks and artillery and planes as well, so the factories of Detroit and Manchester and Paris and Berlin and Stalingrad and Mukden and Bombay can get busy making things people need instead of the things they need least of all—arms.

"3. A huge United Nations program, backed by as many billions of dollars, pounds, francs, lira, rubles, zlotys and yen as the nations can spare, along the lines advocated by the ADA, Walter Reuther and others, to help the underdeveloped countries join the parade of progress. Such a program needs only one string attached: the funds can't be used to build arms. Otherwise, each country should be permitted to use such money as it sees fit.

"These, it seems to me, are the requirements if we are to have peace, not war.

"These, it seem to me, are steps the American labor movement can well endorse, can actively support, can urge candidates for the Congress this year to pledge themselves to work for.

"As an anti-Communist American, these are principles I can stand upon. I have faith enough in the moral fibre of the American people to believe that just as they cannot monopolize world leadership, just as they cannot abdicate it, they are capable of sharing it with other people willing to act upon these propositions."

Michigan Peace Council Delegates To Attend Washington Assembly

DETROIT.—The Michigan Council for Peace has stepped up preparations for a Michigan delegation to the April 1 Delegates Assembly in Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C. They will visit Michigan senators and representatives to urge continued sober negotiations for peace in Korea, support to a five-power pact of peace and friendship and no revival of UMT legislation. Others wishing to participate can still make travel arrangements by phoning TU 3-1857.

The delegates will take with them those 5-power pact petitions which have already been signed.

CLEVELAND YOUTHS GET 1,000 TO SIGN PLEA FOR A FIVE-POWER NO-WAR TREATY

CLEVELAND, March 30.—The hour.

Youth Peace Crusaders here are setting the pace for all five-power pact petitioners. Five hundred signatures in one week, swelling their total to 1,000, that's their record to date.

One young woman crusader collected 35 signatures in her shop; another got 50 signatures in one hour; three young people got 104 signatures in one hour.

Five petition collectors in the Glenville area, covering a movie house on a snowy, windy night collected 50 signatures in half an

hour. And here are some things that people said as they signed the petitions:

"May all the world come to love peace more than anything else."

"I'm a vet of two world wars and want no more war."

"I'll sign this because I don't want my son to ever have to go to war like his father did."

"The reason I want peace is because I don't intend to risk my life for a bargain war."

Commenting on the warm re-

ception he experienced among the people, Negro and white, a young Negro peace crusader said: "You have no idea how much people are thinking about peace. Peace is America's resistance movement."



'The Crime Against Jean Field,' Described by Albert E. Kahn

A new pamphlet by Albert E. Kahn deals with the case of Jean Field, the Californian mother whose two children were taken from her by court action because of her opposition to U. S. participation in the war in Korea and because she taught them that Negro people should have full equality.

Entitled 'The Crime Against Jean Field,' Kahn's pamphlet graphically describes the details of the case and clearly establishes the appalling injustice committed against this courageous woman.

Among the most shocking aspects of the case is the fact that Jean Field's two children have been forcibly handed over to her former husband, a man with a police record, who deserted her 10 years ago when the children were infants.

No one who reads this pamphlet can fail to agree with Kahn's assertion that a "shockingly inhumane" crime has been committed against Jean Field. But, as the pamphlet points out, Jean Field and her 13-year-old son and 10-year-old daughter are by no means the only ones involved in the case. In Kahn's words: "Every American mother and father, every child, has a crucial concern in its outcome. For if the present court decision were allowed to stand, it would establish a precedent—unique in the history of our country—for taking children from parents whose opinions and principles fail to conform to arbitrary standards. No mother or father would be safe from this terrible threat."

Extracts from the court proceedings are quoted in the pamphlet. They reveal that this young mother was not only questioned

in an inquisitorial manner regarding her political beliefs but that affidavits were actually introduced to "accuse" her of having taught her children they had the right to play with Negro children.

Among the most interesting passages in the pamphlet are those which report interviews Kahn had with Jean Field, her former husband and the judge who handed down the decision in the case.

The pamphlet is part of a new book by Kahn, which will be published this fall, entitled 'The Game of Death: War Preparations for American Children.' (Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained from the Jean Field Committee, 5010 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, 27, Calif. Price 10 cents; available in quantity lots of 25 or more copies at a price of 7 cents a copy.)

AN ITALIAN FILM VERSION OF HUGO'S 'LES MISERABLES'

By BEN LEVINE

The latest film version of Victor Hugo's great novel, "Les Misérables," produced in Italy, is now being shown at the World Theatre, with dialogue in English.

The 150th birthday of Victor Hugo is being widely celebrated this year. In the Soviet Union recently a Moscow theatre produced a stage version of "Les Misérables." The present film showing in New York is therefore timely, and we should very much have liked to hail the production. Unfortunately we are compelled to report that the Italian film serves only to bring out the great French writer's weaknesses, and reveals little of his genius.

The central plot in "Les Misérables" is a magnificent conception. A police inspector, Javert, representing the power of the state, hunts Jean Valjean, a convict, representing the oppressed people.

The inspector hunts the convict through the days of the French Empire, of the French monarchy, of two French revolutions.

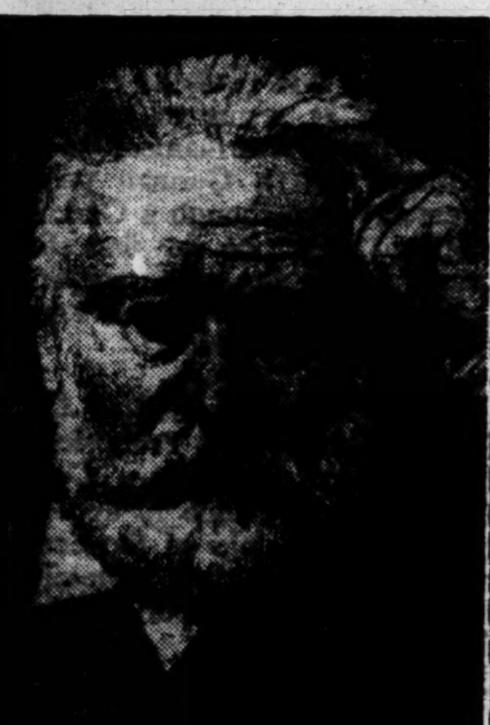
The panorama of French history—the battle of Waterloo, the street fighting and the barricades of the 1830's and 1840's, the misery, the hunger, the chase through the sewers of Paris, the final death of Javert in the quicksands, are unforgettable scenes to those who have read the novel.

Javert, symbol of the all-pervading, all-oppressing state, dies a suicide. Valjean, symbol of the oppressed, grows to heroic stature and is vindicated.

The historic sweep, the social struggle—that is the strength of the book.

The sentimental solution, the idealist philosophy, the refusal to see the oppressor state as the product of class struggle, the appeal to a reconciliation of the oppressor and the oppressed—that is the weakness of the book.

The present Italian film version produces the main episodes with a certain literal fidelity. John Hinrich as Inspector Javert, in sombre clothing stalks his prey with the quiet ferocity described by Hugo. Gino Cervi plays Jean Valjean with power and restraint.



VICTOR HUGO

There is a beautiful child as Cosette, there is a handsome hero and terribly ugly desperadoes.

But it doesn't quite add up to the emotional intensity of the novel. Javert's suicide, in the film, seems only the action of a tired man. And Valjean, toward the end, acts more like the Count of Monte Cristo.

The main reason is that the social setting, which makes "Les Misérables" so powerful in the reading, is only sketchily dealt with in the film.

The barricade fighting is given in lively detail, but what the people are fighting about is never explained. And the final comment on this episode is the remark by the Minister of Police, whose troops have just shot women and children and the revolutionary leaders, that if only both sides were tolerant there would be no need of barricades.

No doubt one can find such a statement in the novel. One finds plenty of empty moralizing by Hugo, who was a Royalist deputy in the Chamber that Louis Napoleon dispersed.

Like Dickens in England, like Tolstoi in Russia, Hugo hated and denounced the oppression of the ruling classes. The scenes he painted stir in the reader the passion for struggle, for struggle far beyond what he himself as politician or moralizer would countenance.

But the film gives us only the melodrama and the dreams of reconciliation of the rich and the poor. It creates no mood of action. It is faithful to one part of Victor Hugo, but not to the noble part.



NADYNE BREWER

many cultural contributions of the African peoples; the Reconstruction Dance, and the Resurrection of Fighters.

The Loyal Gospel Singers will sing Negro songs heretofore unheard in New York.

Bill Marshall will portray Nat Turner in a dramatic sketch. He will be assisted by Maxwell Gandy, Milroy Ingram, Bill Robinson, Lloyd Richards, Carl Abrams, Leo Peimer and others.

Soloists will be Randolph Robinson, Nadyne Brewer, Frank Lopez, Madeleine Gari, and Charles L. Riley and others.

Elmer Crumbley and his orchestra will play basic jazz in the concert

DISTRICT 65

One of America's Great Unions
THE FACTS BEHIND THE COUNTER
A True Story of N. Y.
Department Store Workers

WABD-TV (Channel 5)
TONIGHT 9:30 to 9:45 PM

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Touching On a Variety of Sport Topics . . .

INCIDENT IN FLORIDA: Last Tuesday, March 25, the Milwaukee Brewers of the American Association (managed by Charley Grimm) went over from their training camp to Bartow, Florida, to play Buffalo of the International League in an exhibition game. When the Brewers got there, Toledo manager Jack Tighe went over to Grimm and told him apologetically that a Bartow city ordinance made it impossible for Jim Clarkson, Negro player of the Milwaukee team, to use the clubhouse facilities with the rest of the team. A sign on the door said "White Only." Clarkson was told that he could dress—alone—in an empty armory near the ball park.

Clarkson started for the armory. Every member of the Milwaukee squad followed him. "We dress where he dresses," they said angrily.

BEN WADE is a name you are liable to hear around Ebbets Field. He is a righthanded pitcher who will be 30 this year. He had chances with the Reds and Cubs and never made it. For 11 years he has been hanging around the minors, which isn't much of a life. An obscure throw-in on one of the Brooklyn-Chicago deals, he finally had a strong winning year last season in Hollywood. Thursday he went seven innings against the Braves, allowed one hit, a bunt by Sam Jethroe. He struck out nobody but didn't have to. When he finished, catcher Roy Campanella said the Dodgers had themselves a pitcher who knew what it was all about, was fast enough and had control of a good curve.

Wade, if he made it big, would be in the tradition of two former Brooklyn pitching stars. The first, Dazzy Vance, greatest of them all, knocked around the minors for 10 years, muffed a big league chance, had a sore arm, and finally came up ready—and how—at the age of 29. Whitlow Wyatt, 22-game winning ace of the 1941 pennant winners, had much the same history. After failing as a wild young fast-baller with two teams in the American League, he really learned his trade in the minors and came back at 30. It's the hard way.

TWO GUYS MENTIONING the Army:

Curt Simmons, Philly southpaw ace who was drafted in '50 and is leaving Germany soon hopeful of being mustered out in time to get back with the team by the end of April, was asked by a reporter how he liked it. "I didn't enjoy the Army," the 22-year-old from Egypt, Pa., said frankly, "I think most guys don't like military life."

Jack Moore, rebounding star of the La Salle basketball team, on the possibility of going to the Olympic Games this summer—if they beat St. Johns Saturday night and Kansas Monday night—"Imagine going to Europe without being in the Army!"

FREEDOM TO be insulting and revolting: The New York Post's reporter at Seattle for the final NCAA game, in which Kansas wallop St. Johns, wrote as follows: ". . . But broken down as simply as it can be, it was a simple case of too much beast. St. Johns had to stop Clyde Lovelette, Kansas' 6-9 monster, and they were unable to." He then goes on to refer to the player seven times as a "beast."

This kind of contemptuous writing about athletes is not uncommon in the sport pages of the Post and some of the other papers. There's something more than a little McCarthyish about the air of sport section immunity with which these people fling around insults.

It's interesting to recall the way the Post hollers itself blue in the face when someone from a socialist country calls a "monster" someone who raves about murdering millions of men, women and children with atom bombs. How dare they throw around the word "monster" so loosely. Those Reds certainly have no manners.

But it's all right for the Post to take a college boy who happens to be six feet nine inches, someone with a wife, a mother, a father who is a railroad engineer out of Terra Haute, Indiana, all very proud of the boy, and sneeringly refer to him as a "monster" and "beast."

A COUPLE OF communications have come in on last week's column which cited figures to show that the old cliche of a "sophomore jinx" is actually a pipe dream.

First, a correction of a typographical error. Monte Irvin hit .312 last season, not .325 as erroneously listed. The point still remains that he had a substantially better season in his second regular year than his first. (And what a lusty .312 that was with the league-leading total of 121 runs batted in!) By the way, how many regulars you think there were batted .300 last year? In the National, only Musial, Ashburn, Robinson, Campanella, Walker Cooper, Irvin, Wyrstek, Kiner and Dark. In the American, Fain, Minoso, Kell, Williams, Fox, Pesky, McDougald, Avila, Valo, Coan and Stephens. Total of 20.

Other fans who say they enjoyed the demolishing of the old fable send along a few other instances of well known big leaguers who had better second seasons than first. We couldn't get it all in one column and there was really no need to, since the evidence is overwhelming. But anyhow . . .

A New England fan remembers that Bobby Doerr hit .289 his first regular season in '38 and then jumped to .318. Max Bishop, that good shortstop of the A's big teams, a sort of left-handed Eddie Stanky at bat, opened with .255 and jumped to .280. Leave it to a Dodger fan to bring in Stan Bordagary, the guy who grew a mustache. He went from an opening .282 to .315.

These fans really remember them. Underhander Eldon Auker won 15 as a rookie, 18 as a sophomore for Detroit. Ossie Bleuse, that splendid long time third sacker at Washington, gained 46 points in his sophomore season. Schoolboy Rowe won 7 his first year and then 24 the next. Yankee coach Frankie Crosetti, a star who never hit for the averages, still boosted himself from .241 to .253. And so it goes. Case closed from here in.

**SPEAK OUT
FOR
PEACE!**



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Warburg Urges Talks With USSR for a Neutral Germany

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. must begin "serious negotiations" with the USSR on Germany or risk almost certain World War III, James P. Warburg, the former banker, writer and conservative consultant on Germany, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday.

The national interests of the U. S. and the Soviet Union exactly coincide on the need for a unified neutral Germany, Warburg said. "What the Russians want (a neutral Germany) is something we should readily grant."

Warburg was sharply critical of the State Department's policy of rearming western Germany and incorporating that truncated portion of the country into the North Atlantic War Pact. (NATO)

"One rearmed and fully sovereign," he warned, "the Bonn Republic will pursue one simple objective; it will seek the reunification of East and West Germany and the recapture of its lost provinces. It may drag the western alliance into a war with Russia—which is what both France and Russia fear."

Warburg claimed another possibility was that a rearmed western Germany might "sell out the western alliance and make a deal with Russia."

There were many contradic-

tions in Warburg's position.

He said the State Department was correct in rejecting the Soviet proposal in its present form. He would insist in advance, he said, that the USSR agree to restore Germany's prewar frontiers. Also he would not agree to a United Germany having even the national defense army which the USSR proposed, he said.

But he would nevertheless undertake "serious negotiations."

The trouble with Acheson's reply to the USSR, he said, was that it did not imply "any willingness to abandon West German rearmament" provided the Soviet Union would agree to "satisfactory unification and frontier rectification."

"We can hardly expect Russia to agree to unification on our terms only to have all of Germany, instead of just Western Germany, included in a western defense community," said Warburg.

"In any case, Mr. Chairman," Warburg continued, "I do not hesitate to affirm the unhappy conviction that, unless we change our course, the result will be either World War III or a Europe dominated by a renewed Russo-German alliance. . . .

"All this on the assumption that the Russians will not themselves launch an attack . . . we must not forget that, even if the Russians believe our assurances that we are building up force only for defense, they may well fear that, no matter how sincere our intentions, a rearmed

Germany may maneuver us into offensive action. Russian fears and French fears are, in this respect, almost identical."

The only alternative to U. S. German policy, Warburg emphasized, is to settle the future of Germany by negotiation with Russia, before a rearmed Germany takes its future—and ours—into its own hands."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) asked Warburg if he didn't think the State Department had "already explored the possibilities" of reaching agreement with the USSR on Germany.

"Frankly, no, Senator," replied Warburg, "we have fallen in love with our whole war program including that of incorporating Western Germany into NATO."

The State Department has taken the position that the Soviet proposal for a unified neutral Germany is "merely a bluff," Warburg said, and added, "and now

the State Department is afraid of finding out that the bluff is not a bluff but is sincere."

Another glaring inconsistency in Warburg's position was his expression of support for the "Mutual Security" program appropriation of \$7.9 billion—not in order to spend the money for the purpose for which it would be appropriated but to "increase the bargaining position" of the U. S. versus the USSR in respect to Germany.

He admitted, however, that given this money there was no assurance that the Administration "will use the negotiating position to negotiate."

"I must admit that, in its present mood, our government is more likely to try to show that the Russians do not mean what they say than to try to find out whether or not they do. Our leadership seems to consider the cold war and its cold war plans as ends in themselves. It seems to consider West German rearmament more important than a German peace settlement, even though a German settlement might be the first step toward ending the cold war and achieving a safer and more tolerable state of coexistence."

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Friday wrote Sen. Tom Connally requesting time to appear before the hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the "Mutual Security" program.

In its letter, the council called on Congress to defeat the program. It declared:

"We urge that attention be turned to devising a program in the interest of the American people which would aim toward the genuine security that would come through an end to the cold war, through peace negotiations with the Soviet Union, through fostering economic relations with all the world and restoring a healthy economy at home."

Trial of '16'

(Continued From Page 5)
society. While the respectables take it on the lam, they are on the firing line. My hat is off to them as they go on trial."

This understanding was best reflected in the March 16 conference at City Center, where 437 delegates gathered to form a defense committee for the 16 defendants who go to trial today.

The conference in its very call, issued by a distinguished group of sponsors, grasped the need of "a powerful movement to unite people of varied opinions in defense of the constitutional rights of those now facing prosecution." The call made it plain that not the views of the 16 that was before the conference but the rights of the 16. "Such a (defense) movement requires taking no position on the political program of the defendants," the call said. "It requires only a defense of their constitutional rights."

THE CONFERENCE unanimously adopted a policy statement submitted by the sponsors looking "with favor upon all movements for the repeal of the Smith Act, for the quashing of all outstanding indictments, for the amnesty and restoration of the civil rights of all persons imprisoned or penalized under the Smith Act."

But the conference made it plain that it had one immediate purpose—"a limited purpose which can have an unlimited effect in the total fight for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all Americans. We are determined to do everything to halt all Smith Act prosecutions by turning the tide at a specific spot—the Smith Act prosecutions now pending at Foley Square in New York. By doing so we can start the great return to the Bill of Rights."

In order to accomplish this, the conference adopted plans for developing public understanding of the issues involved through literature, radio, newspaper advertisements, mass meetings and other forms of public expression. It embarked on a fund raising campaign to meet the needs of the defense, terming this "a most patriotic and practical task." Urging that funds go to the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference at 401 Broadway, New York, the conference statement declared: "Every dollar raised is a dollar in defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Such a statement of policy is no accident. It is a product of the meeting of many minds of politically varied persons who recognize that all democratic-minded persons, and organized labor in the first instance, have a common responsibility to defend the rights of the 16.

The unity shown at this conference was proof against any attempts at disruption. It expresses the new and rising moods of opposition to reaction. Consolidated and broadened, this unity spells victory in the fight to restore the Bill of Rights to our land so that all Americans can freely speak and organize for peace, labor's needs, Negro rights and a better future for America and the world.

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!



What's On?

Coming

MASS PROTEST RALLY to Save the Eight Greek Patriots! End the Terror in Greece! Hear Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. H. Melish, Leon Strauss, Claudia Jones, and others. See the Hellenic Dancers at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 8th Ave., NYC on Monday, April 7th at 7:30 p.m. Contr. 25 cents. Sponsored by: Council of Greek-Americans, 359 W. 28th St. NYC.

Defend the Defenders of Peace and Freedom

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MASS PROTEST RALLY

Thursday, April 3rd — 7:30 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 69 West 66th St.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman

Greet the Fighting Lawyers

SACHER, ISSERMAN, GLADSTEIN and McCABE. Last minute reports on their struggle against jail and disbarment.

Defend the Foley Square and Baltimore Smith Act Defendants

Hear first hand reports from the courtrooms!

Unite in Defense of your Liberties

Learn from a spokesman for the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference — how labor and the people plan to fight back.

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